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ENGLISH PHRASES  
AND THEIR  
FRENCH EQUIVALENTS

WITH EXERCISES

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## PREFACE

IN compiling the English phrases which form the first part of this book, care has been taken not to include such as are too uncommon or too technical to be of any practical use to young students.

The exercises in the second part are designed, after being prepared out of school with the help of the first part, to be translated *vivâ voce* in the class-room. They are divided into sections, each of which refers to the three consecutive groups of phrases indicated by the numbers heading it; but the subdivisions, *a, b, c*, do not severally correspond with these numbers, it having been thought advisable to alter the order of the phrases within the three groups. When, however, two or more sentences are given to illustrate different acceptations of the same English expression, they always follow, for clearness' sake, the order in which the various French equivalents of this expression are placed in the first part.

A selection of words to be used in the preparation of the exercises will be found at the end of the volume.





## PART I

### ENGLISH PHRASES AND THEIR FRENCH EQUIVALENTS

#### A.

##### 1.

##### *Abroad.*

There is a report abroad that ....	Le bruit court que ....
To be all abroad.	Être tout désorienté.
To travel abroad.	Voyager à l'étranger.
At home and abroad.	Au dedans et au dehors, à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur.

##### *Accord.*

Of one's own accord.	De son propre mouvement, de son plein gré.
With one accord.	D'un commun accord.

##### *Account.*

By all accounts.	Au dire de tout le monde.
On no account.	Pour rien au monde.
To call someone to account for ....	Demander à quelqu'un compte de ....
To give an account of ....	Rendre compte de ....
To take into account.	Tenir compte de ....
To turn to account.	Mettre à profit, tirer parti de ....

##### *Ace.*

To be within an ace of death.	Être à deux doigts de la mort.
He was within an ace of being killed.	Il faillit être tué, peu s'en fallut qu'il ne fût tué.

*Acquaintance.*

To improve on acquaintance. Gagner à être connu.

*Act.*

To be in the act of .... Être en train de ....  
In the very act. Sur le fait, en flagrant délit.

## 2.

*Action.*

To bring an action against .... Intenter un procès à ....  
To call into action. Mettre en jeu, faire usage de ....

*Address.*

To pay one's addresses to .... Faire la cour à ....

*Ado.*

Much ado about nothing. Beaucoup de bruit pour rien.  
Without any more ado. Sans plus de cérémonie, d'embarras,  
de façons.

*Advantage.*

To take advantage of .... Profiter de ...; (*bad sense*) abuser  
de ....

*Again.*

Again and again. À plusieurs reprises, vingt fois.  
As big again. Deux fois aussi gros.  
As much again. Encore autant.

*Age.*

To be under age (of age). Être mineur (majeur).  
To come of age. Atteindre sa majorité.  
To be broken down with age. Être cassé de vieillesse.

*Ahead.*

To go on ahead. Prendre les devants.

*Air.*

In the open air. En plein air, au grand air.  
To build castles in the air. Bâtir (*or* faire) des châteaux en  
Espagne.

*Alive.*

No man alive. Personne au monde.  
The proudest man alive. L'homme le plus fier du monde.  
To be more dead than alive. Être plus mort que vif.  
To keep the conversation  
alive. Entretenir la conversation.

## 3.

*All.*

For all that.	Malgré tout.
If that is all.	Si ce n'est que cela, s'il ne tient qu'à cela.
One and all.	Tous sans exception.
When all comes to all.	Au bout du compte, après tout.

*Allowance.*

To be on short allowance.	Être rationné.
To stop someone's allowance.	Couper les vivres à quelqu'un.
To make allowance for ....	Tenir compte de ..., avoir égard à ..., avoir de l'indulgence pour ....

*Alone.*

Let it alone.	N'en faites rien, ne vous en mêlez pas.
Let him alone.	Laissez-le tranquille.
Let me alone for that.	Laissez-moi faire.
Let those papers alone.	Ne touchez pas à ces papiers.

*Amends.*

To make amends for ....	Dédommager de ...; réparer.
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*Amiss.*

It might not be amiss for you to ....	Vous ne feriez peut-être pas mal de ....
To construe amiss.	Interpréter à contre-sens, de travers.
To take amiss.	Prendre en mauvaise part.
Nothing comes amiss to him.	Il s'arrange de tout.

*Amount, to.*

To amount to the same thing.	Revenir au même.
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*Angry.*

To be angry with one's self for ....	S'en vouloir de ....
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## 4.

*Appearance.*

For the sake of appearances.	Pour sauver les apparences.
To all appearances.	Selon toute apparence.
Judging from appearances ....	A en juger d'après les apparences....
To put in an appearance.	Faire acte de présence.

	<i>Appointment.</i>
To make an appointment with ....	Donner un rendez-vous à ....
To keep an appointment.	Être exact à un rendez-vous.
	<i>Arm.</i>
Arm in arm.	Bras dessus, bras dessous.
With folded arms.	Les bras croisés.
With open arms.	A bras ouverts.
To keep at arm's length ( <i>fig.</i> ).	Tenir à distance.
	<i>Attendance.</i>
To dance attendance.	Croquer le marmot, faire le pied de grue ; faire antichambre.
	<i>Attention.</i>
To pay attention to nothing.	Ne faire attention à rien.
To turn one's attention to ....	S'occuper de ....
To be all attention to ....	Être plein d'attentions, aux petits soins pour ....
	<i>Aught.</i>
For aught I know.	Autant que je sache.
	<i>Authority.</i>
I have it on good authority.	Je le tiens de bonne source.
	<i>Average.</i>
On an average.	En moyenne, l'un dans l'autre.
	<i>Away.</i>
Away with flattery !	Trêve de flatterie !
	<i>Awe.</i>
To strike with awe.	Frapper de terreur.
To keep in awe.	Tenir en respect.

**B.****5.**

	<i>Backbone.</i>
To have no backbone.	Manquer de caractère.
To the backbone.	Jusque dans la moelle des os.
	<i>Background.</i>
To keep ( <i>intrans.</i> ) in the background.	Se tenir dans l'ombre.
To put into the background.	Reléguer au second plan.

*Backwards.*

To fall backwards.  
To walk backwards and for-  
wards.

Tomber à la renverse.  
Se promener de long en large.

*Bad.*

To have a bad foot.  
That is too bad.

Avoir mal au pied.  
C'est [par] trop fort.

*Badly.*

To be badly off.

Être dans la gêne, être mal dans ses affaires.

To want badly.

Avoir grand besoin de ....

*Bag.*

To pack up bag and baggage.  
With bag and baggage.

Plier bagage.  
Avec armes et bagage.

*Bait.*

To take the bait.

Mordre à l'hameçon.

*Balance.*

To turn the balance.  
To throw someone off his  
balance.

Faire pencher la balance.  
Faire perdre l'équilibre à quelqu'un.

*Bargain.*

To strike a bargain.  
To have something a great  
bargain.  
Into the bargain.  
It is a bargain (agreed!).  
A bargain is a bargain.  
To make the best of a bad  
bargain.

Conclure un marché.  
Avoir quelque chose à très bon  
marché, pour presque rien.  
Par-dessus le marché.  
C'est convenu.  
Ce qui est fait est fait.  
Se tirer d'affaire le mieux possible.

## 6.

*Bay.*

To stand at bay.  
To keep at bay.

Être aux abois.  
Tenir en échec.

*Be, to.*

As it were.  
Be that as it may.  
Had it not been for ....  
Were he to die.

Pour ainsi dire.  
Quoi qu'il en soit.  
N'eût été ..., sans ....  
Quand il devrait (or Dût-il) mourir ;  
s'il venait à mourir.

What is that to you ?

Qu'est-ce que cela vous fait ? Que  
vous importe ?

*Beat, to.*

That beats me.

Cela me passe.

*Beside.*

To be beside one's self.  
 To be beside one's self with  
 joy.

Être hors de soi ; avoir perdu le sens.  
 Ne pas se sentir de joie.

*Best.*

To do one's best.  
 To have the best of it.  
 To make the best of ....  
 To make the best of one's way  
 to ....  
 To the best of one's power.  
 To the best of my recollection.

Faire de son mieux, faire tout son  
 possible.  
 Avoir l'avantage, le dessus.  
 Tirer le meilleur parti possible de....  
 Aller en toute hâte, se rendre au plus  
 vite à ....  
 Du mieux qu'on peut.  
 Autant que je puis m'en souvenir.

## 7.

*Better.*

Better late than never.  
 It is better for you to ....  
 You had better not have said  
 anything.  
 To be better off.  
 To be little better than ....  
 To be the better for ....  
 To be none the better for it.  
 To get the better of....

Mieux vaut tard que jamais.  
 Il vaut mieux que vous .... (*with  
 subjunct.*).  
 Vous auriez mieux fait de ne rien  
 dire.  
 Être dans une meilleure position.  
 Ne valoir guère mieux que ....  
 Se trouver bien de ....  
 N'y avoir rien gagné, n'en être pas  
 plus avancé.  
 Prendre le dessus sur ... ; l'emporter  
 sur ....

*Between.*

Between this and then.  
 Between this and to-morrow.

D'ici là.  
 D'ici à demain.

*Bid, to.*

To bid fair to ....  
 To bid farewell to ....

Promettre de .... ; être en passe de ....  
 Dire adieu à ..., faire ses adieux à ....

*Bill.*

Stick no bills.

Défense d'afficher.

<b>Bound hand and foot.</b>	<i>Bind, to.</i>
<b>I'll be bound that it is so.</b>	Pieds et poings liés.
<b>To be bound in honour to ....</b>	Je réponds qu'il en est ainsi.
<b>Such accidents are bound to happen.</b>	Être engagé d'honneur à ....
	De pareils accidents sont inévitables,
	ne peuvent manquer d'arriver.

<b>A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.</b>	<i>Bird.</i>
<b>A little bird told me so.</b>	Un tiens vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras.
<b>To kill two birds with one stone.</b>	Mon petit doigt me l'a dit.
	Faire d'une pierre deux coups.

## 8.

<b>To give birth to ... (<i>fig.</i>).</b>	<i>Birth.</i>
	Donner lieu à..., occasionner.

<b>I don't care a bit.</b>	<i>Bit.</i>
<b>Not a bit of it.</b>	Je m'en moque.
	Pas le moins du monde.

<b>"To look black at ....</b>	<i>Black.</i>
<b>"To be all over black and blue.</b>	Regarder de travers.
<b>"To beat black and blue.</b>	Être tout meurtri.
<b>"To have a couple of black eyes.</b>	Rouer de coups.
	Avoir les yeux pochés ( <i>or fam.</i> au beurre noir).

<b>To come to blows.</b>	<i>Blow.</i>
<b>Without striking a blow.</b>	En venir aux mains, aux voies de fait.
	Sans coup férir.

<b>A book bound in boards.</b>	<i>Board.</i>
<b>On board a ship.</b>	Un livre cartonné.
<b>To play above board.</b>	A bord d'un navire.
	Jouer cartes sur table.

<b>To be in the same boat as ....</b>	<i>Boat.</i>
	Être logé à la même enseigne que....

<b>To make bold to ....</b>	<i>Bold.</i>
	Se permettre de ..., prendre la liberté de ....
<b>To make bold with ....</b>	Prendre des libertés avec ..., traiter cavalièrement.



*Bone.*

To have a bone to pick with...	Avoir maille à partir avec ....
What is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh.	La caque sent toujours le haïeng.

*Book.*

To be in someone's good books.	Être dans les petits papiers de quelqu'un.
To bring to book.	Forcer à s'expliquer.

## 9.

*Brain.*

To blow one's brains out.	Se faire sauter (or se brûler) la cervelle.
To rack one's brains.	Se creuser la cervelle, se casser la tête, se mettre l'esprit à la torture.

*Breach.*

To commit a breach of friendship.	Manquer à l'amitié.
To be guilty of a breach of trust.	Être coupable d'un abus de con- fiance.

*Break, to.*

To break someone of a bad habit.	Corriger quelqu'un d'une mauvaise habitude.
To break open a door.	Enfoncer une porte.
To break open a letter.	Décacheter une lettre.
When do you break up ?	Quand vos vacances commen- cent-elles ?

*Breast.*

A wall breast high.	Un mur à hauteur d'appui.
To make a clean breast of it.	Tout avouer.

*Breath.*

In the same breath.	Tout d'une haleine ; au même instant.
To be out of breath.	Être hors d'haleine (or essoufflé).
To get out of breath.	Perdre haleine.
To put out of breath.	Faire perdre haleine à ....
To gasp for breath.	Haleter.
To speak under one's breath.	Parler à voix basse, à demi-voix.
To take someone's breath away.	Couper la respiration à ....
To my last breath.	Jusqu'à mon dernier soupir.

To breathe one's last.      *Breathe, to.*  
Rendre le dernier soupir.

## 10.

*Bright.*

To see the bright side of everything.      Voir tout en beau, voir tout couleur  
de rose.

*Brink.*

To be on the brink of ruin.      Être à la veille de sa ruine.

*Broad.*

In broad daylight.      En plein jour.  
It is broad daylight.      Il fait grand jour.  
It is as broad as it is long.      C'est tout un, c'est la même chose.

*Broken.*

In a broken voice.      D'une voix entrecoupée.  
In broken English.      En mauvais anglais.  
To utter broken words.      Prononcer des mots sans suite.  
To die of a broken heart.      Mourir de chagrin.

*Brow.*

To knit one's brow.      Froncer le sourcil.  
To unbend one's brow.      Se déridier.

*Bull.*

To seize the bull by the horns.      Prendre le taureau par les cornes.

*Burst.*

In a burst of passion.      Dans un transport de colère.  
To be greeted with a burst of  
applause.      Être salué d'un tonnerre d'ap-  
plaudissements.

*Bush.*

Good wine needs no bush.      A bon vin point d'enseigne.  
To beat about the bush.      Tourner autour du pot.

## 11.

*Business.*

Business is business.      Les affaires sont les affaires.  
On business.      Pour affaire.  
That is not my line of business.      Ce n'est pas ma partie.  
To give up business.      Se retirer des affaires.  
To be full of business.      Être très occupé.  
Mind your own business.      Mêlez-vous de vos affaires, de ce  
qui vous regarde.

Go about your business.	Allez vous promener.
To send someone about his business.	Envoyer promener quelqu'un.
To make it one's business.	En faire son affaire.
What business had you with that ?	Pourquoi vous mêler de cela ?
You had no business to speak.	Vous n'aviez que faire de parler.

*But.*

But yesterday.	Hier encore, pas plus tard qu'hier.
I cannot but believe ....	Il m'est impossible de ne pas croire..., je ne puis m'empêcher de croire ....
There is nobody but understands that.	Il n'y a personne qui ne comprenne cela.
We never see him but he speaks of you.	Nous ne le voyons jamais qu'il ne parle (or sans qu'il parle) de vous.

*Bygone.*

Let bygones be bygones.	Ne revenons pas sur le passé.
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**C.****12.***Call.*

To pay someone a call.	Aller voir (or passer chez) quelqu'un, faire une petite visite à quelqu'un.
To be at the call of ....	Être aux ordres de ....
To be at the beck and call of....	Obéir aux moindres volontés de ....
Within call.	A portée de la voix.

*Candle.*

The game is not worth the candle.	Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.
To burn the candle at both ends.	Brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts.

*Capacity.*

In the capacity of ...	En qualité de ...
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*Care.*

Care of....	Aux bons soins de ....
To place under the care of ....	Confier aux soins de ....
Take care (look out) !	Attention ! Prenez garde à vous !
Take care of yourself.	Ayez (or prenez) soin de vous, soignez-vous.

Take care you do not fall.  
 Take care he does not fall.  
 To be old enough to take care  
 of one's self.

Prenez garde de tomber.  
 Prenez garde qu'il ne tombe.  
 Être d'âge à se conduire.

*Care, to.*

I don't care.  
 What do they care ?

Je m'en moque.  
 Que leur importe ? Qu'est-ce que  
 cela leur fait ?

To care for nothing.

Ne se soucier de rien.

### 13.

*Carriage.*

A carriage and pair.  
 Carriage free.

Une voiture à deux chevaux.  
 Franc de port.

*Carry, to.*

To carry it high.  
 To carry it over someone.

Le prendre haut.  
 L'emporter sur quelqu'un.

*Cart.*

To put the cart before the  
 horse.

Mettre la charrue devant les bœufs.

*Case.*

As the case may be.  
 As the case stands.  
 If that is the case.  
 That is not the case.  
 It is a hard case.  
 That alters the case.

Selon les circonstances.  
 Dans l'état des choses.  
 S'il en est ainsi.  
 Il n'en est rien.  
 C'est fort dur.  
 C'est une autre affaire, une autre  
 paire de manches.  
 Le cas échéant.  
 Cela étant.  
 Voici où ils en sont, dans quelle  
 position ils se trouvent.  
 Cela ne nous arrivera jamais.

Should the case occur.  
 Such being the case.  
 This is the case with them.

That can never be our case.

*Cash.*

Cash down.  
 To be out of cash.

Argent comptant.  
 N'avoir pas d'argent, être à sec.

### 14.

*Cat.*

A cat may look at a king.  
 To bell the cat.  
 To let the cat out of the bag.

Un chien regarde bien un évêque.  
 Attacher le grelot.  
 Trahir le secret.

When candles are away, all cats are gray.  
 When the cat's away, the mice will play.

La nuit, tous les chats sont gris.  
 Le chat parti, les souris dansent.

*Catch.*

To be a good catch (*of a girl*).  
 To be no great catch (*of things*).

Avoir de la fortune.  
 Ne pas valoir grand'chose.

*Catch, to.*

To catch only a glimpse of ....  
 To catch it.

Ne faire qu'entrevoir ....  
 Être tancé d'importance, en recevoir une bonne.

His eye caught mine.  
 If I catch them at it.

Nos yeux se rencontrèrent.  
 Si je les y prends.

*Cat's-paw.*

To be someone's cat's-paw.

Tirer les marrons du feu pour quelqu'un.

*Ceremony.*

To stand upon ceremony.

Faire des cérémonies, des façons.

*Chair.*

To be in the chair.  
 To leave the chair.

Occuper le fauteuil, présider.  
 Lever la séance.

*Chance.*

To take one's chance.  
 To look to the main chance.

Courir la chance.  
 Songer au solide.

## 15.

*Change.*

A change for the better.  
 To be a gainer by the change.  
 To have a change of linen.  
 To have no change.  
 On 'Change.

Un changement en bien.  
 Gagner au change.  
 Avoir du linge de rechange.  
 N'avoir pas de monnaie.  
 A la Bourse.

*Character.*

To give a good character of....  
 To apply for someone's character.  
 To vindicate one's character.

Dire du bien de ..., donner de bons renseignements sur le compte de ....  
 Demander des renseignements sur le compte de quelqu'un.  
 Venger son honneur.

*Charge.*

To take charge of ....	Se charger de .... , veiller sur ....
To be taken in charge to ....	Être arrêté et conduit à ....

*Charity.*

Charity begins at home.	Charité bien ordonnée commence par soi-même.
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*Cheap.*

To come off cheap.	En être quitte à bon marché.
To hold cheap.	Faire bon marché de ....

*Chicken.*

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.	Il ne faut pas vendre la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir tué.
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*Child.*

From a child.	Depuis son enfance ; dès l'enfance.
A burnt child dreads the fire.	Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide.

*Chip.*

To be a chip of the old block.	Chasser de race.
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*Christmas.*

Christmas comes but once a year.	Ce n'est pas tous les jours fête.
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*Cipher.*

To be a mere cipher.	Être une nullité.
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## 16.

*Circumstance.*

To be in bad circumstances.	Être dans une mauvaise position, dans la gêne.
To be in easy circumstances	Être à son aise, dans l'aisance.
Under such circumstances.	En pareille circonstance, dans de telles circonstances.
Under no circumstances.	En aucun cas, sous aucun prétexte.

*Clincher.*

To give someone a clincher.	River son clou à quelqu'un.
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*Close.*

To be in close confinement.	Être au secret.
To come close upon ....	Suivre de près.
To keep close at work.	Travailler assidûment.
To keep close to the original.	Ne pas s'écarter du texte.

	<i>Cloth.</i>
To lay the cloth.	Mettre le couvert.
To remove the cloth.	Desservir.
	<i>Clothes.</i>
In plain clothes.	En civil, en bourgeois.
	<i>Clover.</i>
To be in clover.	Être comme un coq en pâte.
To live in clover.	Vivre dans l'abondance.
	<i>Clue.</i>
To give someone a clue.	Mettre quelqu'un sur la voie.
	<i>Coal.</i>
To carry coal to Newcastle.	Porter de l'eau à la rivière.
	17.
	<i>Coin.</i>
To pay back someone in his own coin.	Rendre à quelqu'un la monnaie de sa pièce.
	<i>Cold.</i>
In cold blood.	De sang-froid.
To catch cold.	S'enrhumer.
To have a cold.	Être enrhumé.
A cold in the head.	Un rhume de cerveau.
	<i>Colour.</i>
With flying colours.	Enseignes déployées.
	<i>Come, to.</i>
Come what may.	Adviennne que pourra.
How comes it that ... ?	Comment se fait-il que ... ?
If it comes to that.	Si les choses en viennent là.
To come off with ....	En être quitte pour ..., s'en tirer avec ....
To come round ( <i>of health</i> ).	Se remettre, se rétablir.
To come to ( <i>one's self</i> ).	Revenir à soi, recouvrer ses sens.
	<i>Comfort.</i>
To be of good comfort.	Prendre courage.
To like one's comforts.	Aimer ses aises.
	<i>Comfortable.</i>
Are you comfortable ?	Êtes-vous bien ? Vous trouvez-vous bien ?
To make one's self comfortable.	Se mettre à son aise, prendre ses aises.

## 18.

*Company.*

To have company at dinner.	Avoir du monde à dîner.
To keep someone company.	Tenir compagnie à quelqu'un.
To keep good company.	Fréquenter la bonne compagnie.
To part company.	Se séparer.

*Consent.*

Silence gives consent.	Qui ne dit mot consent.
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*Consideration.*

Out of consideration for ....	Par égard pour ....
Upon further consideration.	Réflexion faite, tout bien considéré.
To be under consideration.	Être à l'étude, à l'examen, en délibération.

*Convenience.*

At your earliest convenience.	Aussitôt que vous le pourrez.
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*Countenance.*

To give countenance to ....	Encourager, favoriser.
To put out of countenance.	Déconcerter, faire perdre contenance à ....
To keep one's countenance.	Garder son sérieux.

*Course.*

In course of time.	Avec le temps.
In due course.	En son temps, en temps et lieu.
Of course, that is a matter of course.	Naturellement, bien entendu, cela va sans dire.
To take one's own course.	Agir à sa guise.

*Cover.*

To be under cover.	Être à couvert, à l'abri.
Under cover of night.	A la faveur de la nuit.
Under cover of friendship.	Sous de faux semblants d'amitié.

## 19.

*Credit ; to credit.*

On credit.	A crédit.
To be a credit to ..., to do credit to ....	Faire honneur à ....
To give credit ( <i>com.</i> ).	Faire crédit.
To give someone credit for his zeal.	Rendre justice au zèle de quelqu'un.
To credit something.	Ajouter foi à quelque chose.

*Crow.*

As the crow flies.	A vol d'oiseau, en ligne droite.
To have a crow to pluck with ....	Avoir maille à partir avec ....



	<i>Crown, to.</i>
To crown all ....	Pour comble de malheur ....
That crowns all !	Il ne manquait plus que cela !
	<i>Cup.</i>
The stirrup cup.	Le coup de l'étrier.
To be in one's cups.	Être pris de vin.
	<i>Curse, to.</i>
To be cursed with ....	Être affligé de ..., avoir pour son malheur ....
	<i>Custody.</i>
To give into custody.	Faire arrêter.
	<i>Cut.</i>
To take a short cut.	Prendre un raccourci.
	<i>Cut, to.</i>
To cut off with a shilling.	Déshériter.
Not to be cut out for ....	N'être pas fait pour ....
<b>D.</b>	
<b>20.</b>	
	<i>Daggers.</i>
To be at daggers drawn.	Être à couteaux tirés.
To look daggers at ....	Lancer un regard foudroyant à ....
	<i>Dare, to.</i>
I dare say !	Je le crois bien !
I dare say that ....	Je crois bien que ..., il est probable que ..., je suppose que ....
	<i>Dark.</i>
That is the dark side of the picture.	C'est le revers de la médaille.
To see the dark side of everything.	Voir tout en noir.
	<i>Date.</i>
Under date of ....	En date de ....
To be out of date.	Être passé de mode, suranné.
To bring up to date.	Mettre à jour.
He is not up to date.	Il n'est pas dans le train.

*Day.*

Any day.	D'un jour à l'autre ; n'importe quel jour.
Every other day.	De deux jours l'un, tous les deux jours.
In our days.	De nos jours.
In the days of ....	Du temps de ....
In the days of old.	Au temps jadis.
This day fortnight.	D'aujourd'hui en quinze.
This day last year.	L'an dernier à pareil jour.
Ten years ago to the very day.	Il y a dix ans jour pour jour.
Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof.	A chaque jour suffit sa peine.
To win the day.	Remporter la victoire, l'emporter.
To work by the day.	Travailler à la journée.

## 21.

*Deal.*

By a great deal.	A beaucoup près.
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*Deal, to.*

To have to deal with ....	Avoir affaire à ....
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*Death.*

To die a natural death.	Mourir de sa belle mort.
To frighten to death.	Faire mourir de frayeur.

*Debt.*

To be in debt.	Avoir des dettes.
To run into debt.	Faire des dettes, s'endetter.
To be over head and ears in debt.	Être perdu (or criblé) de dettes, avoir des dettes par-dessus la tête.

*Decision.*

To come to a decision.	Prendre un parti.
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*Defiance.*

In defiance of ....	Au mépris de ..., en dépit de ....
To set at defiance.	Défier, braver.

*Degree.*

In some degree.	Jusqu'à un certain point.
Not in the least degree.	En aucune manière, pas le moins du monde.
To a degree.	A l'extrême, au possible.

- Die.*  
The die is cast. Le sort en est jeté.
- Dint.*  
By dint of .... A force de ....
- Discretion.*  
The years of discretion. L'âge de raison.  
To use one's own discretion. Faire ce qu'on juge à propos.
22.  
*Dislike.*  
To take a dislike to someone. Prendre quelqu'un en grippe.
- Distraction.*  
To drive to distraction. Mettre hors de soi, rendre fou.  
To love to distraction. Aimer à la folie, éperdument.
- Do, to.*  
Well done ! Bravo ! à la bonne heure !  
We are done for. Nous sommes perdus, c'en est fait de nous.  
To be done up. Être éreinté, n'en pouvoir plus.  
Have done ! Finissez ! En voilà assez !  
To have done with .... N'avoir plus besoin de ... ; renoncer à ....  
To do nothing of the sort. N'en rien faire.  
To have something to do with it. Y être pour quelque chose.  
To do without .... Se passer de ....  
Will that do ? Cela va-t-il ? Cela suffit-il ? Cela fera-t-il l'affaire ?  
Come as soon as you can, do. Venez dès que vous le pourrez, je vous en prie.
- Dog.*  
Dead dogs cannot bite. Morte la bête, mort le venin.  
Give a dog a bad name and hang him. Qui veut noyer son chien l'accuse de la rage.  
To go to the dogs. Courir à sa ruine, prendre le chemin de l'hôpital.
23.  
*Door.*  
Next door to each other. Porte à porte.  
To be next door to ... (of things). Approcher beaucoup de ....

To see someone to the door.	Accompagner quelqu'un jusqu'à la porte.
To turn out of doors.	Mettre à la porte.
With closed doors.	A huis clos.
To lay the blame at someone's door.	S'en prendre à quelqu'un.
The fault lies at his door.	C'est sa faute, la faute en est à lui.
<i>Doze.</i>	
To have a doze.	Faire un somme.
<i>Duck.</i>	
To make ducks and drakes.	Faire des ricochets.
To play ducks and drakes with one's money.	Jeter l'argent par les fenêtres.
<i>Dull.</i>	
To be dull of apprehension.	Avoir l'intelligence lourde.
To be dull of hearing.	Avoir l'oreille dure.
<i>Dusk.</i>	
In the dusk of the evening.	À la brune, à la nuit tombante, entre chien et loup.
<i>Dust.</i>	
To trample in the dust.	Fouler aux pieds.
To trample into dust.	Réduire en poussière.
To throw dust in someone's eyes.	Jeter de la poudre aux yeux de quelqu'un.
<i>Duty.</i>	
To be on duty.	Être de service, de garde.
To do duty for ....	Servir de ..., remplacer.
To enter upon one's duties.	Entrer en fonctions.

**E.****24.***Ear.*

To listen with both ears.	Écouter de toutes ses oreilles.
To set by the ears.	Brouiller, mettre aux prises.
To turn a deaf ear.	Faire la sourde oreille.

*Easy.*

It is as easy as possible.	C'est facile comme bonjour.
It is easier said than done.	C'est plus facile à dire qu'à faire, c'est bientôt dit.

Make yourself easy about it.	Soyez tranquille (or sans inquiétude) là-dessus.
To be easy in one's mind.	Avoir l'esprit tranquille.
To take it easy.	Ne pas se tourmenter ; en prendre à son aise.
	<i>Ebb.</i>
To be at a low ebb.	Être bien bas.
	<i>Edge.</i>
To put to the edge of the sword.	Passer au fil de l'épée.
To set one's teeth on edge.	Agacer les dents.
With gilt edges.	Doré sur tranches.
	<i>Effort.</i>
To use every effort to ....	Faire tous ses efforts pour ....
	<i>Emphasis.</i>
To lay emphasis upon ....	Appuyer sur ....
	<i>Employment.</i>
To be out of employment.	Être sans emploi, sans ouvrage.

## 25.

	<i>End.</i>
From end to end.	D'un bout à l'autre.
There is an end of it.	C'est fini, tout est dit.
There is an end to everything.	Il y a terme à tout.
There is no end to it.	Cela n'en finit pas.
To attain one's end.	Parvenir à son but, en arriver (or en venir) à ses fins.
To come to a bad end.	Finir mal.
To draw to an end.	Tirer (or toucher) à sa fin.
To make both ends meet.	Joindre les deux bouts.
To make one's hair stand on end.	Faire dresser les cheveux sur la tête.
To put an end to ....	Mettre fin à ...
	<i>Enough.</i>
Enough is as good as a feast.	Contentement passe richesse.
That is enough.	Cela suffit.
That is more than enough.	C'est plus que suffisant (or plus qu'il n'en faut).
	<i>Enter, to.</i>
To enter the church.	Entrer dans les ordres.
To enter the law.	Entrer au barreau.

## 26

*Equal.*

To be equal to the situation.	Être à la hauteur de la situation.
To feel equal to the contest.	Se sentir de force à (or en état de) soutenir la lutte.

*Errand.*

To run errands.	Faire des commissions.
What is your errand ?	Que désirez-vous ? Qu'est-ce qui vous amène ?

*Escape.*

There is no escape from it.	Il n'y a pas moyen d'y échapper.
To make good one's escape.	S'échapper, s'enfuir ; (of prisoners) s'évader.
To have a narrow escape.	L'échapper belle.

*Even.*

To be even with ....	Être au niveau de ..., de niveau avec ; (of persons) être quitte avec ... ; rendre la pareille à ....
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*Ever.*

Ever and anon.	De temps en temps, de temps à autre.
Hardly ever.	Presque jamais.
Liberty for ever !	Vive la liberté !
Ever so little.	Tant soit peu.
Ever so many.	Je ne sais combien.
Ever so much more.	Infiniment plus.
Be they ever so rich.	Si (or quelque) riches qu'ils soient.

*Evidence.*

To give evidence.	Déposer.
To give evidence of ....	Montrer, indiquer, faire preuve de ....

## 27.

*Expense.*

At the expense of (fig.).	Aux dépens de ....
To cover one's expenses.	Faire ses frais.
To go to expense.	Se mettre en frais.
To meet an expense.	Faire face à une dépense.

*Extent.*

To a certain extent.	Jusqu'à un certain point.
To a great extent.	En grande partie.

**Extremes meet.**  
**To carry to extremes.**

*Extremes.*

Les extrêmes se touchent.  
 Pousser à l'extrême.

**To drive to extremities.**

*Extremity.*

Pousser à bout.

**As far as the eye can reach.**

*Eye.*

A perte de vue.

**In the twinkling of an eye.**  
**With the naked eye.**

En un clin d'œil.

À l'œil nu.

**To find favour in someone's eyes.**

Trouver grâce auprès de quelqu'un.

**To have before one's eyes.**

Avoir sous les yeux.

**To cast down one's eyes.**

Baisser les yeux.

**Have your eyes about you.**

Ayez les yeux ouverts.

**To give an eye to ....**

Avoir l'œil sur ....

**To keep a sharp eye upon ....**

Ne pas perdre de vue, surveiller de près.

*F.*

## 28.

**Before his face.**

*Face.*

En sa présence, (*fam.*) à sa barbe, à son nez.

**To show one's face.**

Se montrer, se présenter.

**To set one's face against ....**

S'opposer à ....

**To have the face to ....**

Avoir le front (*or* l'audace) de ....

**To put a good face on the matter.**

Faire bonne contenance.

**To put a good face on a bad business.**

Faire contre mauvaise fortune bon cœur, faire bonne mine à mauvais jeu.

**To laugh } in some-**

Rire

**To slam the door } one's face.**

} au nez de quel-

**To look someone in the face.**

Fermer la porte } qu'un.

**I told him so to his face.**

Regarder quelqu'un en face.

Je le lui ai dit en face.

*Fancy.*

**To have a fancy that ....**

Avoir dans l'idée que ....

**To have a fancy to ....**

Avoir envie de ....

**To take a fancy to someone.**

Prendre quelqu'un en affection.

**To take a fancy to something.**

Prendre goût à ... ; trouver à son goût.

**He took a fancy to travel.**

Il lui prit [la] fantaisie de voyager.

## 29.

*Far.*

Far be it from me to ....	Loin de moi la pensée de ..., à Dieu ne plaise que .... ( <i>with subjunct.</i> ).
Far from it.	Bien loin de là, tant s'en faut.
Far on into the night.	Très avant dans la nuit.
Far and wide.	Au loin, de tous côtés.
By far.	De beaucoup.
As far as I can judge.	Autant que je puis en juger.
How far is it to ... ?	Combien y a-t-il d'ici à ... ?
How far shall we go ?	Jusqu'où irons-nous ?
So far as to ....	Jusqu'à ....
So far so good.	C'est fort bien jusque-là.
Thus far.	Jusqu'ici, jusque-là.

*Farthing.*

Not to be worth a brass farthing.	N'avoir pas un rouge liard, un sou vaillant.
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*Fashion.*

To be in fashion.	Être à la mode.
To bring into fashion.	Mettre à la mode.
To come into fashion.	Devenir à la mode.
To go out of fashion.	Passer de mode.
To lead the fashion.	Donner le ton.
In the English fashion.	À l'anglaise.

## 30.

*Fault.*

At fault.	En défaut.
To a fault.	À l'excès, par trop.
To find fault with ....	Trouver à redire à ....
Whose fault is it ?	À qui la faute ?

*Favour.*

Under favour of ....	À la faveur de ....
To curry favour with ....	Chercher à plaire à ..., flatter.
To get into favour with ....	Se faire aimer de ..., obtenir les bonnes grâces de ....
They request the favour of your company to dinner.	Ils vous prient de leur faire le plaisir de ( <i>or</i> de bien vouloir) venir dîner avec eux.

*Fear.*

To be in bodily fear.	Craindre pour ses jours, pour sa sûreté personnelle.
There is no fear that ....	Il n'y a pas de danger que ... ( <i>with subjunct.</i> ).



*Fear, to.*

Never fear.

N'ayez pas peur, ne craignez rien,  
soyez tranquille (*or* sans crainte).*Feather.*Birds of a feather flock  
together.

Qui se ressemble s'assemble.

To show the white feather.

Saigner du nez, (*fam.*) caponner.*Feather, to.*

To feather one's nest.

S'enrichir, faire sa pelote, mettre du  
foin dans ses bottes.*Field.*

In the open fields.

En pleins champs.

To bring into the field.

Mettre en campagne.

To keep the field.

Être en campagne, tenir la campagne.

To take the field.

Entrer (*or* se mettre) en campagne.

## 31.

*Fig.*

A fig for ... !

Foin de ... ! Nargue de ... !

Not to care a fig for ....

Se moquer de ....

*Finger.*

To have a finger in every pie.

Se mêler de tout, (*fam.*) fourrer son  
nez partout.To have something at one's  
fingers' ends.Savoir quelque chose sur le bout du  
doigt.*Fire.*

To be on fire.

Être en feu.

To make a fire.

Faire du feu.

To set on fire.

Mettre le feu à ....

The house caught fire.

Le feu prit à la maison.

To miss fire.

Faire long feu, rater.

To go through fire and water  
for ....Se mettre au feu (*or* en quatre)  
pour ....

To put to fire and sword.

Mettre à feu et à sang.

He will never set the Thames  
on fire.

Il n'a pas inventé la poudre.

*Fish.*

Neither fish nor fowl.

Ni chair ni poisson.

To be like a fish out of water.

Être comme un poisson sur la paille.

To have other fish to fry.

Avoir d'autres chats à fouetter.

*Fish, to.*

To fish for compliments.	Quêter des compliments.
To fish in troubled waters.	Pêcher en eau trouble.

## 32.

*Fit.*

By fits and starts.	Par accès, par boutades, à bâtons rompus.
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*Flat.*

To fall flat on the ground.	Tomber de son long.
To lie flat on the ground.	Être couché (or étendu) à plat sur le sol.
To give a flat denial.	Refuser net.

*Flesh.*

In flesh and blood.	En chair et en os.
To make someone's flesh creep.	Donner la chair de poule à quelqu'un.

*Flight.*

To betake one's self to flight.	Prendre la fuite.
To put to flight.	Mettre en fuite.
To take flight.	Prendre son vol, sa volée; (fig.) prendre son essor.

*Fling.*

To have a fling at ....	Donner un coup de patte à ....
To have one's fling.	S'en donner à cœur joie.

*Flutter.*

To be all in a flutter.	Être tout agité, tout troublé, tout en émoi.
To put into a flutter.	Mettre en émoi.

*Follow, to.*

As follows.	Ainsi qu'il suit.
That does not follow.	Ce n'est pas une raison.

## 33.

*Fool.*

To make a fool of one's self.	Se rendre ridicule.
To make a fool of someone.	Se jouer (or se moquer) de quelqu'un.

	<i>Foot.</i>
To set on foot.	Mettre sur pied, en train ; entamer, ouvrir.
To trample under foot.	Fouler aux pieds.
	<i>Foothold.</i>
To get (to have) a foothold.	Prendre (avoir) pied.
To lose one's foothold.	Perdre pied.
	<i>Footing.</i>
On an equal footing.	Sur le même pied.
I missed my footing.	Le pied me manqua.
	<i>Forbid, to.</i>
God forbid that ... !	A Dieu ne plaise que ... ! ( <i>with subjunct.</i> ).
	<i>Forelock.</i>
To take time by the forelock.	Saisir l'occasion aux cheveux.
	<i>Forewarned.</i>
Forewarned, fore-armed.	Un homme averti en vaut deux.
	<i>Fortune.</i>
By good fortune.	Par bonheur.
It was my good fortune to ...	J'eus le bonheur de ...
To make a fortune.	Faire fortune.
To seek one's fortune.	Chercher fortune.
To have one's fortune told.	Se faire dire la bonne aventure.
	<i>Forward, to.</i>
Please forward ( <i>of a letter</i> ).	Prière de faire suivre.
	<b>34.</b>
	<i>Foundation.</i>
To lay the foundations of ...	Poser les fondements de ...
	<i>Four.</i>
To walk on all fours.	Marcher à quatre pattes.
	<i>Free.</i>
To make free with. ....	User librement de ... ; prendre des libertés avec ....
To set free.	Mettre en liberté, rendre la liberté à ....
	<i>Fright.</i>
To take fright ( <i>of horses</i> ).	Prendre le mors aux dents.

	<i>Frighten, to.</i>
To be more frightened than hurt.	Avoir plus de peur que de mal.
	<i>Fro.</i>
To walk to and fro.	Se promener de long en large.
	<i>Frying-pan.</i>
To fall out of the frying-pan into the fire.	Tomber de Charybde en Scylla.
	<i>Fuel.</i>
To add fuel to the fire.	Verser de l'huile sur le feu.
	<i>Full.</i>
Full as rich.	Tout aussi riche.
Full two hours.	Deux bonnes heures, deux heures au moins.
Full in the chest.	En pleine poitrine.
To be full thirty.	Avoir trente ans accomplis, révolus.
To write in full.	Écrire en toutes lettres.
	<i>Fun.</i>
For fun.	Pour rire.
To have good fun.	Se bien amuser.
To make fun of ....	Se jouer (or se moquer) de ....
	<i>Fuss.</i>
To make a fuss.	Faire de l'embarras ; faire des façons.
	<b>G.</b>
	<b>35.</b>
	<i>Gab.</i>
To have the gift of the gab.	Avoir la langue bien pendue.
	<i>Game.</i>
To make game of ....	Se jouer (or se moquer) de ....
To throw up the game.	Abandonner la partie.
	<i>Give, to.</i>
To give it to someone.	Donner son compte (or son paquet) à quelqu'un.
To give it up.	Abandonner la partie ; jeter sa langue aux chiens, y renoncer.
To give one's self up.	Se rendre ; se constituer prisonnier.
To give one's self up to ....	S'abandonner à ..., se livrer à ....

*Glitter, to.*

All is not gold that glitters. Tout ce qui reluit n'est pas or.

*Gloom.*

To throw a gloom over .... Assombrir, jeter un voile de tristesse sur ....

*Go.*

To be all the go. Faire fureur.

*Good.*

For good and all.	Pour tout de bon.
It is as good as done.	C'est une affaire faite ou autant vaut.
It is so much to the good.	C'est autant de pris sur l'ennemi, autant de gagné.
Much good may it do you !	Grand bien vous fasse !
To be as good as gold.	Être sage comme une image.
To be as good as one's word.	Tenir [sa] parole.
What is the good of ... ?	A quoi bon ... ?
What good will it be to them ?	A quoi cela les avancera-t-il ?

## 36.

*Grasp.*

To have within one's grasp. Tenir entre ses mains, en son pouvoir.  
To loose one's grasp. Lâcher prise.

*Grasp, to.*

Grasp all, lose all. Qui trop embrasse mal étreint.

*Grist.*

To bring grist to the mill. Faire venir l'eau au moulin.

*Ground.*

To bite the ground.	Mordre la poussière.
To burn } to the ground.	Brûler } de fond en comble.
To raze }	Raser }
To cut the ground from under someone's feet.	Couper l'herbe sous le pied à quel- qu'un.
To gain ground.	Gagner du terrain ; (of news) se répandre.
To lose ground.	Perdre du terrain, lâcher pied, faiblir, céder.
To hold (to keep, to stand) one's ground.	Tenir bon, tenir ferme.

*Grudge.*

To have a grudge against .... En vouloir à..., garder rancune à...,  
avoir une dent contre ....

*Guard.*

To be on guard duty. Être de garde.  
To be, to stand on one's guard. Être, se tenir sur ses gardes.  
To be taken off one's guard. Être pris au dépourvu.

*Guilty.*

To find guilty. Déclarer coupable.  
To plead guilty. S'avouer coupable.  
To plead not guilty. Se déclarer innocent.

**H.****37.***Habit.*

To be in the habit of .... Avoir pour habitude de ..., avoir  
coutume de ....  
To get into the habit of .... Prendre (or contracter) l'habitude  
de ....  
To grow into a habit. Tourner en habitude.

*Hail.*

Within hail. A portée de la voix.

*Hair.*

Against the hair. A contre-poil, à rebours.  
To dress one's hair. Se coiffer.  
To have one's hair cut. Se faire couper les cheveux.  
To tear one's hair. S'arracher les cheveux.

*Hairbreadth.*

To have a hairbreadth escape. L'échapper belle.

*Hale.*

To be hale and hearty. Être frais et gaillard, avoir bon pied,  
bon œil.

*Half.*

It is too much by half. C'est trop de moitié, c'est moitié trop.  
To be half seas over. Être entre deux vins, à moitié ivre.  
To cut into halves. Couper par moitié, partager en deux.  
To do something by halves. Faire quelque chose à demi.  
To go halves with .... Être (or se mettre) de moitié avec ....

*Half-way.*

Half-way.  
Half-way up the hill.

A mi-chemin, à moitié chemin.  
A mi-côte.

## 38.

*Hand.*

Hands off !  
To clap one's hands.  
To shake hands with ....  
  
To be a good hand at ....  
To fight hand to hand.  
To get the upper hand.  
To lend a hand.  
  
To have no hand in ....  
To have one's hands full.  
To keep a tight hand over ....  
To lay violent hands on something.  
To lay violent hands on one's self.  
To be at hand, near at hand.  
  
To live from hand to mouth.  
To play into each other's hands.  
To have on one's hands.  
To come to hand.  
To lead with a high hand.  
They are hand and glove together.

A bas les mains !  
Battre des mains.  
Serrer la main à ..., donner une poignée de main à ....  
S'entendre à ....  
Se battre corps à corps.  
Avoir le dessus.  
Donner un coup de main, un coup d'épaule.  
N'être pour rien dans ....  
Avoir des affaires par-dessus la tête.  
Tenir en bride.  
Faire main basse sur quelque chose.  
  
Attenter à ses jours, se donner la mort.  
Être sous la main, tout près; (*of time*) être proche.  
Vivre au jour le jour.  
Être d'intelligence.  
Avoir sur les bras.  
Parvenir, arriver.  
Mener tambour battant.  
Ce sont deux têtes dans un bonnet.

*Handle.*

To give a handle for ....

Donner prise à ....

## 39.

*Happen, to.*

Happen what may !  
To happen to know.  
If he happened to know ....  
As if nothing had happened.

Adviene que pourra !  
Savoir par hasard, se trouver savoir.  
S'il venait à savoir ....  
Comme si de rien n'était.

*Harm.*

To be out of harm's way.

Être en sûreté.

*Harp, to.*

To harp upon the same string. Chanter toujours la même chanson,  
rabâcher toujours la même chose.

*Hay.*

Make hay while the sun shines. Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud.

*Head.*

From head to foot. De la tête aux pieds ; de pied en cap.  
To trouble one's head about .... S'inquiéter de ....  
To take into one's head to .... Se mettre dans la tête de ..., s'aviser de ....  
They laid their heads together. Ils se concertèrent, ils s'entendirent.  
To be at the head of the table. Être au haut bout de la table.  
To gather head. Faire des progrès, gagner de la force.  
To play heads or tails. Jouer à pile ou face.  
I cannot make head or tail of it. Je n'y comprends rien, je m'y perds.

*Health.*

To drink someone's health. Boire à la santé de quelqu'un.

*Hear, to.*

I have heard of him. J'ai entendu parler de lui ; j'ai eu de ses nouvelles.  
I have heard of it. J'en ai entendu parler ; je l'ai entendu dire.  
When did you hear from them ? Quand avez-vous reçu de leurs nouvelles ?

## 40.

*Heart.*

To have one's heart full. Avoir le cœur gros.  
To set one's heart upon .... Jeter son dévolu sur ..., convoiter, avoir envie de ....  
To be sick at heart. Avoir la mort dans le cœur.  
To find it in one's heart to .... Avoir le courage de ....  
To put in good heart. Donner du cœur à ....  
To be of good heart. Avoir bon courage.  
To lay to heart. Prendre à cœur ; se graver dans le cœur.  
To one's heart's content. A cœur joie.  
With open heart. A cœur ouvert.



*Heel.*

To be at (or upon) the heels of ....	Être sur les talons (or aux trousses) de ..., serrer de près, presser vive- ment.
To fall head over heels.	Faire la culbute.
To show one's heels.	Prendre la fuite.
To take to one's heels.	Prendre ses jambes à son cou.

*Help.*

To cry for help.	Crier au secours.
There's no help for it.	Il n'y a pas de remède à cela, c'est inévitabile, il le faut.
With the help of ....	A l'aide de ..., au moyen de ...; ( <i>of persons</i> ) avec l'aide de ....

## 41.

*Help, to.*

Every little helps.	Tout fait nombre.
God helps those who help themselves.	Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera.
That won't help us much.	Cela ne nous avancera pas beaucoup.
I cannot help it.	Je n'y puis rien, je n'en peux mais ; c'est plus fort que moi.
How can I help it ?	Que voulez-vous que j'y fasse ?
How can it be helped ?	Que voulez-vous ? Qu'y faire ?
I cannot help thinking ....	Je ne puis m'empêcher de penser ....
Shall I help you to some wine ?	Vous offrirai-je (or vous verserai-je) du vin ?
To help one's self ( <i>at table</i> ).	Se servir.

*Hill.*

Up hill and down dale.	Par monts et par vaux.
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*Hint.*

Give him a hint about it.	Touchez-lui-en quelque chose, donnez-le-lui à entendre.
It was a broad hint.	C'était parler clairement.
To take the hint.	Comprendre à demi-mot.

*Hit, to.*

You have hit it.	Vous y êtes, vous avez mis le doigt dessus.
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*Hold.*

To catch (to get, to lay, to take) hold of ....	Saisir, empoigner ; s'accrocher à ; s'emparer de ....
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To have a hold on ....	Avoir prise sur ....
To let go one's hold.	Lâcher prise.
To let go one's hold of ....	Lâcher.
<i>Hollow.</i>	
To be beaten hollow.	Être battu à plate couture.

## 42.

*Home.*

Mistress is not at home.	Madame n'y est pas.
There is no place like home.	Il n'y a pas de petit chez soi, à tout oiseau son nid est beau.
To bring a charge home to someone.	Prouver une accusation contre quelqu'un.
To come home to someone.	Toucher quelqu'un au vif.
To hit, to strike home.	Frapper juste, porter coup.
To feel at home.	Se sentir à son aise ; être dans son élément.
To make one's self at home.	Se mettre à son aise ; ne pas se gêner, agir sans cérémonie.
To be at home with something.	Être au fait de ..., versé dans ....

*Honour.*

Honour to whom honour is due.	A tout seigneur tout honneur.
There is honour among thieves.	Les loups ne se mangent pas entre eux.

*Hook.*

By hook or by crook.	D'une manière ou d'une autre, de façon ou d'autre.
On one's own hook.	A (or pour) son propre compte.

*Horse.*

One must not look a gift horse in the mouth.	A cheval donné on ne regarde pas à la bride.
To ride the high horse.	Monter sur ses grands chevaux.

*House.*

A man's house is his castle.	Charbonnier est maître chez lui.
To have neither house nor home.	N'avoir ni feu ni lieu.
To keep open house.	Tenir table ouverte.

*Humour.*

To be out of humour.	Être de mauvaise humeur.
To feel in no humour to ....	Ne pas se sentir d'humeur à ....

*Hunger.*

Hunger will break through stone walls. La faim chasse le loup hors du bois.

*Hungry.*

A hungry man is an angry man. Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.

*Hurry.*

To be in a hurry. Être pressé.  
 To do something in a hurry, Faire quelque chose à la hâte, en  
 in a great hurry. toute hâte.  
 There is no hurry. Il n'y a rien qui presse.

## I.

## 43.

*Impossibility.*

There is no doing impossibilities. A l'impossible nul n'est tenu.

*Inch.*

Every inch (*fig.*). De tout point, dans toute la force du  
 terme, jusqu'au bout des ongles.  
 Inch by inch. Pied à pied, peu à peu.  
 By inches. Petit à petit ; à coups d'épingle, à  
 petit feu.  
 Within an inch of .... A deux doigts de ....

*Inherit, to.*

To inherit property. Faire un héritage.

*Inquiry.*

To make inquiries after .... S'informer de ..., prendre des informations (*or* des renseignements) sur ... ; demander des nouvelles de ...  
 To set up an inquiry. Ouvrir une enquête.  
 Upon inquiry. En allant aux informations, aux renseignements.

*Inside.*

To put on inside out. Mettre à l'envers.  
 To turn inside out. Mettre sens dessus dessous ; (*of clothes*) retourner.

*Instead.*

To stand instead of .... Tenir lieu de ..., remplacer.

*Intent.*

To all intents and purposes. A tous égards, sous tous les rapports.

*Interest.*

To have interest with .... Avoir du crédit auprès de ..., de l'influence sur ....

To pay with interest (*fig.*). Rendre avec usure.

*Iron.*

You must strike the iron while it is hot. Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud.

You must not have too many irons in the fire. Il ne faut pas courir deux lièvres à la fois.

**J.****44.***Jest.*

In jest. Par plaisanterie, pour rire.

To speak in jest. Badiner, plaisanter.

*Job.*

It is a good job that .... Il est fort heureux que... (*with subjunct.*).

To do the job for someone (*fig.*). Faire son affaire à quelqu'un.

To give it up as a bad job. Y renoncer.

*Joint.*

To put one's arm out of joint. Se démettre le bras.

*Joke.*

That's a good joke ! En voilà une bonne !

That is beyond a joke. Cela passe le jeu (*or* la plaisanterie).

The cream of the joke is that .... Le plus plaisant de l'affaire, c'est que ....

To be a good hand at a joke. Entendre la raillerie.

To know how to take a joke. Entendre raillerie.

To play a practical joke. Jouer un mauvais tour.

*Journey.*

By slow journeys. A petites journées.

To break one's journey. S'arrêter en route.

*Judge.*

To be a good judge of ....	Se connaître en ....
I am not a good judge.	Je ne m'y connais pas.

*Just.*

Just so.	Précisément.
Just tell me ....	Dites-moi un peu ....
To have just ...	Venir de ....
To have but just... }	Ne faire que de ....

*(with a verb).***K.****45.***Keeping.*

To be in keeping with ....	Être en harmonie avec ..., à l'ave- nant de .. .
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*Key.*

Under lock and key.	Sous clef.
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*Knee.*

To break one's knees (of horses).	Se couronner.
To fall upon one's knees.	Tomber à genoux.

*Knock.*

There is a knock at the door.	On frappe à la porte.
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*Knot.*

To run thirteen knots an hour.	Filer treize nœuds à l'heure.
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*Know, to.*

To know for certain.	Savoir à n'en pas douter.
How do I know whether ... ?	Qu'est-ce qui me dit que ...
Not that I know of.	Pas que je sache.
They have never been known to....	On ne les a jamais vus ....
I know better.	Je sais le contraire ; je m'en garderai bien.
To know better than ....	Ne pas être assez simple pour ....

*Knowledge.*

To my knowledge (with a negat.).	Que je sache.
Without my knowledge.	À mon insu.

## L.

## 46.

*Labour.*

To be condemned to hard labour for life.	Être condamné aux travaux forcés à perpétuité.
To have one's labour for one's pains.	En être pour ses frais, pour sa peine.

*Labour, to.*

To labour under difficulties.	Éprouver des difficultés.
To labour under a mistake.	Être dans l'erreur.

*Late.*

It is getting late.	Il se fait tard.
To be ten minutes late.	Être en retard de dix minutes.
Until a late hour in the night.	Jusqu'à une heure avancée de la nuit.

*Laugh.*

To burst into a loud laugh.	Partir d'un grand éclat de rire.
To force a laugh.	Rire du bout des lèvres.
To have a hearty laugh.	Rire de bon cœur.

*Laugh, to.*

Laugh to-day and cry to-morrow.	Tel qui rit vendredi dimanche pleurera.
Let them laugh that win.	Rira bien qui rira le dernier.
To burst out laughing.	Éclater de rire.
To laugh in one's sleeve.	Rire dans sa barbe, rire sous cape.
To laugh in someone's face.	Rire au nez de quelqu'un.
To laugh on the wrong side of one's mouth.	Rire jaune.

*Laughing.*

It is no laughing matter	Il n'y a pas de quoi rire.
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*Laughter.*

To roar with laughter.	Rire à gorge déployée.
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## 47.

*Law.*

To go to law.	Recourir à la justice, plaider.
To go to law with ....	Citer en justice, intenter un procès à ....
To take the law into one's own hands.	Se faire justice à soi-même.

*Leaf.*

To turn over the leaves of a book.	Feuilleter un livre.
To turn over a new leaf.	Changer de conduite, faire peau neuve.

*Leak.*

To spring a leak.	Faire eau, faire une voie d'eau.
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*Least.*

At the very least.	Tout au moins, pour le moins.
Not in the least.	Pas du tout, nullement, pas le moins du monde.
To say the least.	Pour ne pas dire plus.

*Leave.*

To be absent on leave.	Être en congé.
To take leave of ....	Prendre congé de ..., faire ses adieux à ....
To take French leave.	Prendre la permission sous son bonnet ; filer à l'anglaise.

*Leave, to.*

Leave it to me.	Laissez-moi faire.
I leave that to you.	Je m'en rapporte à vous.
Is there nothing left ?	Ne reste-t-il rien ? N'y a-t-il rien de reste ?
We had no choice left but to ....	Il ne nous restait plus d'autre parti à prendre que de ....
Where did we leave off ?	Où en sommes-nous restés ?

## 48.

*Lecture.*

To attend a course of lectures.	Suivre un cours.
To give a lecture ( <i>fig.</i> ) to ...	Chapitrer, sermonner, faire un sermon à ....

*Leg.*

To be on one's legs.	Être sur pied, être debout.
To be on one's last legs.	Être aux abois, ne battre plus que d'une aile.
To stand on one's own legs.	Faire ses affaires tout seul, ne dépendre que de soi.

*Length.*

A full-length portrait.	Un portrait en pied.
At full length.	Tout au long ; ( <i>of persons</i> ) tout de son long.

At great length.	Longuement, fort au long.
To go to such lengths.	Aller aussi loin.
To go the whole length.	Aller jusqu'au bout.

*Life.*

For the life of me ( <i>with a negat.</i> ).	Pour rien au monde.
To bring to life again.	Rappeler à la vie.
To draw from life.	Dessiner d'après nature.
To fly for one's life.	Chercher son salut dans la fuite.
To hold a post for life.	Occuper un poste à vie.
To have a pension for life.	Avoir une pension viagère.

*Lift.*

To give a lift to ....	Donner un coup de main à ... ; faire monter ( <i>en voiture</i> ).
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## 49.

*Light.*

By the light of a lamp.	A la lumière d'une lampe.
By the light of the moon.	Au clair ( <i>or</i> à la clarté) de la lune.
To bring to light.	Faire connaître, révéler.
To come to light.	Se découvrir, se manifester.
To give a light to... ( <i>of smokers</i> ).	Donner du feu à ...
It is light.	Il fait jour.
To set in a proper light.	Mettre dans son jour.
To stand in the light of ....	Cacher le jour à ....
To strike a light.	Battre le briquet, allumer une allumette.

*Light (adj.).*

To make light of ....	Traiter légèrement, faire peu de cas de ....
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*Like.*

Did you ever hear the like ?	A-t-on jamais entendu chose pareille ( <i>or</i> rien de pareil) ?
To do the like.	En faire autant, faire de même.
To give like for like.	Rendre la pareille.
I had like to have been ....	Peu s'en fallut que je ne fusse ... je faillis être ....
Like master, like man.	Tel maître, tel valet.
That is something like !	A la bonne heure !
That is just like you.	Je vous reconnais bien là, voilà comme vous êtes.



To be as like as two peas.	Se ressembler comme deux gouttes d'eau.
To look like ....	Avoir l'air de ... ; ressembler à ....
It looks like it.	Cela en a tout l'air.

*Likely.*

They are not likely to come.	Ils ne viendront probablement pas, il n'est pas probable qu'ils viennent.
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## 50.

*Lion.*

To rush into the lion's mouth.	Se mettre dans la gueule du loup.
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*List.*

To enter the lists.	Entrer en lice, se mettre sur les rangs
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*Live, to.*

To have enough to live upon.	Avoir de quoi vivre.
To live up to one's income.	Dépenser tout son revenu.
To live upon nothing.	Vivre de l'air du temps.

*Look, to.*

Look here !	Dites donc !
Look out !	Prenez garde !
Look sharp.	Dépêchez-vous.
That does not look well.	Cela ne fait pas bon effet.
You do not look well.	Vous n'avez pas bonne mine.
It would look as if we were afraid.	Nous aurions l'air d'avoir peur.
To look back upon ( <i>fig.</i> ).	Se rappeler, faire un retour sur ....
To look down upon someone.	Regarder quelqu'un du haut en bas, d'un air de dédain.
To look forward with pleasure to ....	Se faire une fête de ....
To look out upon ....	Donner sur ....

*Look-out.*

To be on the look-out.	Être aux aguets ; être sur le qui-vive.
To keep a sharp look-out.	Avoir l'œil au guet, faire bonne garde.

*Loose.*

To play fast and loose.	User de faux-fuyants, tergiverser.
To let loose one's passions.	Lâcher la bride à ses passions.

## 51.

*Lose, to.*

To be lost in astonishment.	Être frappé (or saisi) d'étonnement.
To be lost in thought.	Être absorbé dans ses pensées, plongé dans ses réflexions.
To be lost to all sense of honour.	Avoir perdu tout sentiment d'honneur.

*Loss.*

To sell at a loss.	Vendre à perte.
To be at a loss what to say.	Ne savoir que dire.
I am at a loss for words to express ....	Les mots me manquent pour exprimer ....

*Lot.*

To draw lots.	Tirer au sort.
To fall to the lot of ....	Tomber en partage (or échoir) à ... ; arriver à ....

*Love.*

To give one's love to ....	Faire ses amitiés à ....
To make love to ....	Faire la cour à ....
To marry for love.	Faire un mariage d'inclination.
To play for love.	Jouer pour rien, pour son plaisir, pour l'honneur.
To be in love with ....	Être amoureux (or épris) de ....
To fall in love with ....	S'éprendre de ....

*Luck.*

As luck would have it.	Par bonheur.
To be in luck's way.	Avoir du bonheur.
To have a run of luck.	Être en veine.
To have a run of ill-luck.	Jouer de malheur.

*Lurch.*

To leave in the lurch.	Laisser en plan, planter là.
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## M.

## 52.

*Make, to.*

To make away with ....	Se défaire de ....
To make away with one's self.	Se suicider.
I cannot make it out.	Je n'y comprends rien.
To make it up.	Se réconcilier.
To make as if ....	Faire semblant de ....

*Malice.*

To bear someone malice.

Vouloir du mal (*or en vouloir, garder rancune*) à quelqu'un.*Man.*

All to a man.

Tous sans exception ; tous jusqu'au dernier.

*Manage, to.*

Nobody knows how to manage him.

Personne ne sait comment le prendre.

I don't know how to manage it.

Je ne sais comment m'y prendre.

Manage as best you can.

Arrangez-vous comme vous pourrez.

They will never be able to manage it.

Ils ne pourront jamais en venir à bout.

*Manner.*

After the manner of ....

A la manière (*or façon*) de ....

In a manner.

En quelque sorte, pour ainsi dire.

In like manner.

De la même manière, de même.

To have no manners.

N'avoir pas de savoir-vivre.

To teach someone better manners.

Apprendre à vivre à quelqu'un.

## 53.

*Mark.*

To be near (over, under, wide of) the mark.

Être près de (au-dessus de, au-dessous de, loin de) la réalité (*or la vérité*).

To be up to the mark.

Être à la hauteur voulue.

*Master.*

To be thoroughly master of a language.

Savoir (*or posséder*) à fond une langue.

To be a past master of irony.

Être passé maître en fait d'ironie.

*Match.*

To be a match for someone.

Être de force (*or de taille*) à se mesurer avec quelqu'un.

To be a good match.

Être un bon parti ; (*of things*) aller bien ensemble, être bien assorti.

To meet with one's match.

Trouver à qui parler.

*Matter to matter.*

That is no great matter.

Ce n'est pas une affaire.

What is the matter ?

Qu'y a-t-il ? De quoi s'agit-il ?

What is the matter with you ?	Qu'avez-vous ?
Something is the matter with him.	Il a quelque chose.
As if nothing at all was the matter.	Comme si de rien n'était.
For the matter of that.	Quant à cela.
As matters stand.	Au point où en sont les choses.
As a matter of fact ....	Le fait est que ....
A matter-of-fact man.	Un homme positif.
It does not matter whether ....	Il importe peu ( <i>or</i> peu importe) que ... ( <i>with subjunct.</i> ).

## 54.

*Mean, to.*

I never meant it.	Je n'en avais pas l'intention ; je ne l'ai pas fait exprès.
You don't mean it !	Vous n'y pensez pas ! Ce n'est pas possible !
To mean well.	Avoir de bonnes intentions.
To mean well (no harm) to someone.	Vouloir du bien (ne pas vouloir de mal) à quelqu'un.

*Means.*

By all means.	Certainement.
By fair means or foul.	Par des moyens légitimes ou non.
By some means or other.	D'une manière ou d'une autre, de façon ou d'autre.
By no means.	En aucune façon, nullement, pas le moins du monde.

*Measure.*

In a great measure.	En grande partie.
In some measure.	Jusqu'à un certain point.
Made to measure.	Fait sur mesure.

*Meet, to.*

To go to meet someone.	Aller à la rencontre ( <i>or</i> au-devant) de quelqu'un.
To meet ( <i>intrans.</i> ) again.	Se revoir.

*Memory.*

If my memory is correct.	Si j'ai bonne mémoire.
To the best of my memory.	Autant qu'il m'en souvient.
Within the memory of man.	De mémoire d'homme.
Within my memory.	De mon temps.

	<i>Mention, to.</i>
Don't mention it.	Cela ne vaut pas la peine d'en parler, il n'y a pas de quoi.
Not to mention ....	Sans parler de ..., sans compter ....

## 55.

	<i>Mercy.</i>
Mercy upon me !	Miséricorde !
For mercy's sake.	De grâce.
To cry for mercy.	Demander grâce.
To have mercy on ....	Avoir pitié de ...

	<i>Merry.</i>
As merry as a lark.	Gai comme un pinson.
The more, the merrier.	Plus on est de fous, plus on rit.

	<i>Mess.</i>
To be in a fine mess.	Être dans de beaux draps ; être dans un bel état.

	<i>Mettle.</i>
To put someone upon his mettle.	Piquer quelqu'un d'honneur.

	<i>Mickle.</i>
Many a little makes a mickle.	Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières.

	<i>Might.</i>
Might is right.	La force prime le droit.
With might and main.	A corps perdu ; de toutes ses forces.

	<i>Mince, to.</i>
Not to mince matters.	Ne pas y aller par quatre chemins, dire tout net ce qu'on pense.

	<i>Mind.</i>
So many men, so many minds.	Autant de têtes, autant d'avis.
To alter one's mind.	Changer d'idée (or d'avis), se raviser.
To be easy in one's mind.	Avoir l'esprit tranquille.
To be in one's right mind.	Être dans son bon sens, avoir toute sa raison.
To be of the same mind as ....	Être du même avis que ..., être d'accord avec ....
To find something to one's mind.	Trouver quelque chose à son goût.

To go out of one's mind.	Perdre la raison.
To have a mind to ....	Avoir envie de ....
To know one's mind.	Savoir ce qu'on veut.
To make up one's mind.	Prendre son parti.
To make up one's mind to ....	Se décider à ..., se résoudre à ....
To put someone in mind of ....	Rappeler à quelqu'un, faire penser quelqu'un à ....
To set one's mind at ease.	Se rassurer.
To speak one's mind.	Dire franchement ce qu'on pense.

## 56.

*Mind, to.*

If you don't mind.	Si cela vous est égal ( <i>or</i> ne vous fait rien), si vous le voulez bien.
Mind what you say.	Prenez garde à vos paroles.
I don't mind what they will say.	Peu m'importe ( <i>or</i> je ne m'inquiète guère de) ce qu'ils diront.
Never mind.	N'importe, peu importe, cela ne fait rien, c'est égal.
Never mind her.	Ne faites pas attention à elle.
Not to mind expense.	Ne pas regarder à la dépense.

*Minute.*

This very minute.	A l'instant même.
To expect someone every minute.	Attendre quelqu'un d'un instant à l'autre.

*Misfortune.*

Misfortunes never come singly.	Un malheur ne vient jamais seul.
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*Miss, to.*

Do you not miss your brother ?	Votre frère ne vous manque-t-il pas ?
I missed my purse when ....	Je ne trouvai plus mon portemonnaie lorsque ....
Be quick, or we shall be missed.	Dépêchez-vous, ou l'on s'apercevra de notre absence.
How long have they been missed ?	Depuis quand ne les a-t-on pas vus ?
Two volumes are missing out of five.	Il manque deux volumes sur cinq.

*Mistake, to.*

If I mistake not.	Si je ne me trompe.
To mistake one's way.	Se tromper de route.
To mistake someone for someone else.	Prendre quelqu'un pour quelqu'un d'autre.

There is no mistaking him.	Il est impossible de ne pas le reconnaître.
There is no mistaking it.	Il n'y a pas à s'y méprendre.

## 57.

*Mourning.*

To be in deep mourning.	Être en grand deuil.
To be in mourning for ....	Être en deuil de ..., porter le deuil de ....
To go into mourning for ....	Prendre le deuil de ....
To go out of mourning.	Quitter le deuil.

*Much.*

Much to my regret ....	A mon grand regret ....
Nothing much.	Pas grand'chose.
Pretty much.	A peu près, à peu de chose près.
So much for ....	Voilà pour ... ; ( <i>with a verb</i> ) voilà ce que c'est que de ....
So much so that ....	Si bien que ..., à tel point que ....
So much the more that ....	D'autant plus que ....
To have not so much as ....	N'avoir pas seulement ( <i>or pas même</i> ) ....
To make much of ....	Attacher beaucoup d'importance à ... ; choyer.
To think much of ....	Avoir une haute opinion de ..., faire grand cas de ....

*Mummy.*

To beat to a mummy.	Battre comme plâtre.
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*Murder, to.*

To murder a language.	Écorcher une langue.
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*Muster.*

To pass muster ( <i>fig.</i> ).	Être admis, être toléré, passer.
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## N.

## 58.

*Nail.*

To go at it tooth and nail.	Y aller de toutes ses forces, de tout cœur.
To hit the nail on the head.	Mettre le doigt dessus, y être.

*Name.*

A good name is better than riches.	Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée.
A friend in name.	Un ami de nom seulement.
In his own name and his wife's.	En son propre nom ainsi qu'au nom de sa femme.
To go by the name of ....	Être connu sous le nom de ....
To know by name.	Connaître de nom.
To mention no names.	Ne nommer personne.
To call names.	Dire des injures à ....

*Naught.*

To come to naught.	Échouer.
To set at naught.	Ne tenir aucun compte de ....

*Nearly.*

Are they not nearly related ?	Ne sont-ils pas proches parents ?
I was nearly run over.	J'ai failli être écrasé, peu s'en est fallu que je ne fusse écrasé.
It is the same or nearly so.	C'est la même chose, ou peu s'en faut.
They are not nearly so rich as ....	Ils ne sont pas à beaucoup près aussi riches que ....

*Needle.*

To be as sharp as a needle.	Être fin comme l'ambre.
To look for a needle in a bundle of hay.	Chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin.

*New (fresh).*

To be new from school.	Être frais émoulu du collège.
To be quite new from the country.	Être tout frais arrivé de la province.

*News.*

What is the news ?	Qu'y a-t-il de neuf (or de nouveau) ?
This was news to us.	C'était du nouveau pour nous.

## 59.

*Nick.*

In the nick of time.	A point nommé, fort à propos.
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*Nigger.*

To work like a nigger.	Travailler comme quatre.
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*Nothing.*

That is nothing to me.	Cela ne me regarde pas.
That is nothing to be proud of.	Il n'y a pas de quoi être fier.



To be nothing of a prophet.  
 To come to nothing.  
 To do nothing but laugh.  
 To make nothing of ....

Ne pas être prophète.  
 N'aboutir (*or* ne mener) à rien.  
 Ne faire que rire.  
 Ne rien comprendre à ... ; ne pas se  
 faire scrupule de ....

#### *Notice.*

At a moment's notice.  
 Upon such short notice.  
 Until further notice.  
 To give notice of ....

A la minute.  
 En aussi peu de temps.  
 Jusqu'à avis contraire.  
 Donner avis de ..., avertir de ...,  
 prévenir de ..., annoncer.  
 Donner congé.  
 Se faire connaître.  
 Ne faire aucune attention à ....  
 Il ne vaut pas la peine que vous lui  
 répondiez.

To give notice to quit.  
 To rise to notice.  
 To take no notice of ....  
 He is beneath your notice.

#### *Number.*

One of their number.  
 To be in the number.  
 To be thirty in number.  
 To yield to numbers.

L'un d'entre eux.  
 Être du nombre.  
 Être au nombre de trente.  
 Céder au nombre.

O.

60.

#### *Oath.*

To take the oath.  
 To take one's oath of it.  
 To put someone on his oath.

Prêter serment.  
 En lever la main, en mettre la main  
 au feu.  
 Faire prêter serment à quelqu'un.

#### *Objection.*

Do not let that be any objection.

Qu'à cela ne tienne.

If you have no objection.

Si cela vous est égal (*or* ne vous fait  
 rien), si vous le voulez bien.  
 N'avoir rien à dire contre ....

To have no objection to ....  
 (*of persons*).

To have no objection to ....  
 (*of things*).

N'avoir rien à objecter à ..., ne pas  
 s'opposer à ....

#### *Occasion.*

As occasion requires.  
 If there is any occasion.

Suivant l'occasion.  
 S'il y a lieu.

On all occasions.	En toute occasion.
On another occasion.	Une autre fois.
On the occasion of ....	A l'occasion de ....
To have no occasion for ....	N'avoir aucun sujet de ... ; n'avoir pas besoin de ....
What occasion is there for ... ?	Qu'est-il besoin de ... ?

*Odds.*

The odds are a hundred to one that ....	Il y a cent à parier contre un que ...
To fight against odds.	Combattre contre des forces supérieures.
To have the odds against one.	Avoir toutes les chances contre soi.
To make no odds.	Ne pas faire de différence.

## 61.

*Offence.*

To commit an offence against....	Commettre une infraction à ... ; faire outrage à ....
To give offence to ....	Offenser, blesser, choquer.
To take offence at ....	S'offenser de ..., se formaliser de ....

*Once.*

Once for all.	Une bonne fois, une fois pour toutes.
Once upon a time there was....	Il y avait une fois ....
This once.	Pour cette fois.

*One.*

It is all one.	C'est tout un, c'est la même chose, cela revient au même.
It is all one to me.	Cela m'est égal, peu m'importe.
To be at one with ....	Être d'accord avec ....
Will you make one of us ?	Voulez-vous être des nôtres ?

*Onset.*

At the first onset.	D'emblée.
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*Open.*

In the open.	En pleine (or rase) campagne.
In the open street.	En pleine rue.
It is an open secret.	C'est le secret de Polichinelle.
To lay one's self open to ....	S'exposer à ..., prêter le flanc à ....
By open force.	De vive force.

*Open, to.*

To open on to ....	Donner sur ....
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*Opinion.*

In my opinion.

A mon avis, à mon sens.

In the opinion of ....

Selon (or suivant) l'opinion de ....

## 62.

*Opportunity.*

Opportunity makes the thief.

L'occasion fait le larron.

*Order.*

To be in order (of a document).

Être en règle, en bonne forme.

To be made to order.

Être fait sur commande.

To call to order.

Rappeler à l'ordre.

To get out of order.

Se déranger, se détraquer.

To put out of order.

Mettre en désordre, déranger.

To restore public order.

Rétablir l'ordre.

Till further orders.

Jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

*Out.*

Out with it :

Allons, parlez !

Let us have it out.

Finissons-en.

Hear me out.

Écoutez-moi jusqu'au bout.

Just out (of books).

Vient de paraître.

To have fallen out with someone.

Être brouillé avec quelqu'un.

To be beaten out and out.

Être battu à plate couture.

An out-and-out knave.

Un fripon achevé (or fieffé).

*Over.*

It is all over with us.

C'en est fait de nous.

Over and over.

Sans cesse, mille et mille fois ; dans tous les sens.

*Own.*

To have a house of one's own.

Avoir une maison à soi.

To have motives of one's own for ....

Avoir des raisons particulières pour....

It was all a fabrication of his own.

Ce n'était qu'une invention de sa part.

To hold one's own.

Tenir bon (or ferme) ; tenir sa place.

## P.

## 63.

*Pace.*

To hurry, mend, quicken, one's pace.

Hâter (or presser) le pas.

To slacken one's pace.

Ralentir le pas.

To step back a pace.	Reculer d'un pas, faire un pas en arrière.
To walk at a great (at a slow) pace.	Marcher à grands pas (à pas lents, à petits pas).
To keep pace with ....	Marcher du même pas que ..., suivre ; marcher de pair avec ..., être proportionné à ....

*Pain.*

On pain of ....	Sous peine de ....
To be in pain.	Souffrir, avoir des douleurs.
To cry out with pain.	Pousser des cris de douleur.
To give pain to ....	Faire mal à ... ; ( <i>mental</i> ) faire de la peine à ....
To be at no pains to ....	Ne pas prendre la peine de ....
To spare no pains.	Se donner toute la peine possible, ne pas plaindre sa peine.
To take great pains.	Se donner beaucoup de peine ( <i>or</i> de mal).

*Par.*

To be below par.	Être au-dessous du pair ; ( <i>fig.</i> ) être au-dessous du médiocre.
To be on a par with ....	Aller de pair avec ... ; être au niveau de ....

*Parcel.*

To be part and parcel of ....	Faire partie intégrante de ....
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## 64.

*Part.*

On someone's part.	De la part de quelqu'un.
To act the part of a wise man.	Agir en sage.
To be the part of ....	Être du devoir de ....
To be published in parts.	Être publié par livraisons.
To play a part.	Jouer un rôle.
To take a part in ....	Prendre part à ....
To take someone's part.	Prendre le parti de quelqu'un, prendre fait et cause pour quelqu'un.

*Particular.*

A particular friend of mine.	Un de mes meilleurs amis.
To be particular about one's lodgings.	Être difficile sur le logement.
To be particular in one's dress.	Être recherché dans sa toilette, soigner sa mise.

I am not particular about it.  
I am not so particular as all  
that.

Je n'y tiens pas.  
Je n'y regarde pas de si près.

To be a party to ....

*Party.*

Prendre part à ... ; (*bad sense*)  
trempier dans ....

To be one of the party.

Être de la partie.

To be but a small party.

Être très peu nombreux.

To go on a hunting party.

Faire une partie de chasse.

To go to a party.

Aller en soirée.

To go to a dancing party ; to  
a dinner party.

Aller à une soirée dansante ; dîner  
en ville.

To have a party to dinner.

Avoir du monde à dîner.

Will you join our party ?

Voulez-vous être des nôtres ;

65.

To be in a passion.

*Passion.*

Être en colère.

To fly into a passion.

Se mettre en colère, s'emporter.

To be past remedy.

*Past.*

Être sans remède.

To be past all sense of shame.

Avoir perdu toute honte.

To have patience.

*Patience.*

Prendre patience, patienter.

To be out of patience.

Être à bout de patience.

To get out of patience.

S'impatisier.

To put out of patience.

Impatisier, faire perdre patience  
à ....

I am out of patience with  
them.

Ils ont mis ma patience à bout.

I have no patience with them.

Ils m'impatisient.

To take pattern by ....

*Pattern.*

Prendre pour modèle, suivre l'exem-  
ple de ....

To be in the pay of ....

*Pay.*

Être à la solde de ..., aux gages de ....

To be on half-pay.

Être en (*or* à la) demi-solde.

To pay attention (a compli-  
ment, a visit).

*Pay, to.*

Faire attention (un compliment, une  
visite).

To pay homage to ....

Rendre hommage à ....

To pay the penalty of .... Porter la peine de ....  
 It does not pay. Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle, on n'y trouve pas son compte, on n'y gagne rien.

## 66.

*Peace.*

To be at peace. Être en paix.  
 To break the peace. Troubler l'ordre public.  
 To hold one's peace. Se tenir tranquille, se taire.  
 To keep the peace towards someone. S'abstenir de voies de fait contre quelqu'un.

*Penny*

A penny saved is a penny gained. Il n'y a pas de petites économies.  
 Not to be worth a penny (*of persons*). N'avoir pas le sou.  
 To turn an honest penny. Gagner honnêtement sa vie.

*Pickle.*

To be in a fine pickle. Être dans de beaux draps.

*Piece.*

A piece of advice; of folly; of news; of wit. Un conseil; un acte de folie; une nouvelle; un trait d'esprit.  
 To be all of a piece (*fig.*). Être du même acabit, de la même espèce; être à l'avenant (*with, de ...*).  
 To break to pieces. Mettre en morceaux, en pièces; se briser en morceaux, tomber en pièces.  
 To cut to pieces (*mil.*). Tailler en pièces.  
 To fly to pieces. Voler en éclats.  
 To pick to pieces (*fig.*). Déchirer à belles dents.  
 To take a machine to pieces. Démonter une machine.

*Pig.*

To buy a pig in a poke. Acheter chat en poche.

## 67.

*Pin.*

Not to care a pin for .... Se bien moquer de ....  
 To be upon pins and needles. Être sur des charbons, être dans ses petits souliers.  
 To have pins and needles in one's feet. Avoir des fourmis dans les pieds.  
 To hear a pin drop. Entendre voler une mouche.

- Pinch.*  
 At a pinch. Au besoin, en cas de besoin.
- Pitch.*  
 It was pitch dark. Il faisait nuit noire, il faisait nuit comme dans un four.  
 To play pitch and toss. Jouer à pile ou face.
- Pity.*  
 To have pity on .... Avoir pitié de ....  
 For pity's sake. Par pitié.  
 What a pity ! Quel dommage !  
 It is a thousand pities that .... C'est grand dommage (or il est fort à regretter) que ... (*with subjunct.*).  
 The more's the pity, as .... C'est d'autant plus dommage (or fâcheux) que ... (*with indic.*).
- Place.*  
 In the first place. En premier lieu.  
 To be out of place. Être déplacé.  
 To fill the place of .... Remplacer.  
 To give place to .... Faire place à ....  
 To take place. Avoir lieu ; arriver, se passer.
- 68.
- Plain.*  
 In plain English. En bon français.  
 In plain figures. En chiffres connus.  
 To be as plain as a pikestaff. Être clair comme le jour.  
 To live in a plain way. Mener une vie simple.  
 To use plain language. Parler franchement, sans détour.
- Play.*  
 To call into play. Mettre en jeu.  
 To give fair play to .... Donner beau jeu à ..., jouer franc jeu avec ....  
 To see fair play. Veiller à ce que tout se passe dans les règles.  
 To meet with foul play. Être traité déloyalement ; être victime d'un guet-apens.  
 To have free play. Avoir pleine liberté d'action, avoir ses coudées franches.  
 To give full play to .... Donner libre carrière (or un libre essor) à ....  
 To go to the play. Aller au spectacle.

*Please, to.*

As you please.

Comme il vous plaira, comme vous voudrez, comme bon vous semblera.

If I please.

Si cela me plaît.

Please, sir ....

Pardon, monsieur ....

Please to tell me ....

Veuillez (*or* ayez la bonté de) me dire ....

You are pleased to say so.

Cela vous plaît à dire.

You may please yourself.

Vous pouvez faire votre choix ; vous pouvez faire comme il vous plaira, *etc.*

## 69.

*Pleasure.*

It gives me great pleasure to ....

C'est pour moi un grand plaisir de ...., je suis très heureux de ....

To afford pleasure to ....

Faire plaisir à ....

To esteem it a pleasure to ....

Se faire un plaisir de ....

What is your pleasure ?

Que désirez-vous ? Qu'y a-t-il pour votre service ?

*Plough.*

To put one's hand to the plough.

Mettre la main à l'œuvre.

*Point.*

In point of ....

En fait de ..., sous le rapport de ....

In point of fact.

Au fait, par le fait.

In every point.

En tout point, de tous points ; de point en point.

That is not the point.

Ce n'est pas là la question, il ne s'agit pas de cela.

To be at the point of death.

Être sur le point de mourir, à l'article de la mort.

To be armed at all points.

Être armé de toutes pièces.

To come to the point.

Venir au fait.

Not to be to the point.

Manquer d'à propos.

To gain one's point.

Arriver (*or* en venir) à ses fins.

Not to give up one's point.

Ne pas en démordre.

To make a point of ....

Se faire un devoir, une loi, une règle de ... ; prendre à tâche de ....

Point-blank.

A bout portant ; de but en blanc, à brûle-pourpoint ; nettement, carrément ; net.



## 70.

*Position.*

To be in a position to .... Être en position (*or* en état) de ...,  
à même de ....

*Post.*

By return of post. Par [le] retour du courrier, courrier  
par courrier.

To be as deaf as a post. Être sourd comme un pot.

*Power.*

To come into power. Arriver au pouvoir.  
To the utmost of one's power. De tout son pouvoir.  
A machine of twenty horse- Une machine de [la force de] vingt  
power. chevaux.

*Practice.*

Practice makes perfect. A force de forger, on devient for-  
geron.

To get out of practice. Se rouiller.

To make it one's practice to .... Se faire une habitude, une règle de....

*Praise.*

To speak in praise of .... Faire l'éloge de ....

*Prank.*

To play pranks on .... Jouer des tours à ..., faire des niches  
à ....

To play one's pranks. Faire des siennes.

*Precedence.*

To contend for precedence with .... Disputer le pas à ....

To have precedence of .... Avoir le pas sur ....

*Predicament.*

To be in a fine predicament. Être dans une jolie passe, dans de  
beaux draps.

*Present, to.*

To present someone with something. Faire cadeau (*or* don, présent) de  
quelque chose à quelqu'un.

## 71.

*Press.*

In the press (*print*). Sous presse.  
In time for press. A temps pour l'impression.  
Ready for the press. Prêt à mettre sous presse.

*Pressing.*

To require pressing.

Se faire prier, se faire tirer l'oreille.

*Prey.*

To be a prey to ....

Être en proie à ....

To fall a prey to ....

Devenir la proie de ....

*Price.*

At any price.

A tout prix, coûte que coûte ; (*with a negat.*) pour rien au monde.

To sell at greatly reduced prices.

Vendre au grand rabais.

To set a price on someone's head.

Mettre à prix la tête de quelqu'un.

*Pride.*

To take pride in ....

Être fier de ..., se faire gloire de ..., tirer vanité de ....

*Prime.*

To be in the prime of life.

Être à la fleur de l'âge, au printemps de sa vie.

To be in its prime.

Être dans toute sa fraîcheur, dans toute sa beauté ; (*of flowers*) en pleine saison.*Print.*

To be out of print.

Être épuisé.

*Promise.*

To break one's promise.

Manquer à sa promesse.

A youth of great promise.

Un jeune homme de beaucoup d'avenir, qui promet beaucoup.

*Promise, to.*

It is one thing to promise and another to perform.

Promettre et tenir sont deux.

*Proof.*

To be proof against ....

Être à l'épreuve de ....

## 72.

*Proverb.*

To become a proverb.

Passer en proverbe, devenir proverbial.

*Province.*

This is not in my province.      Cela n'est pas de ma compétence, de mon ressort.

*Provision.*

To make a provision for someone.      Pourvoir aux besoins de ..., assurer l'avenir de ..., faire un sort à ....  
 To make provisions against ....      Prendre des mesures (or des précautions) contre ....

*Pulse.*

To feel someone's pulse ....      Tâter le pouls à quelqu'un.

*Purpose.*

On purpose.      A dessein, exprès.  
 To good purpose.      Avec fruit.  
 To little purpose.      Sans grande utilité.  
 To no purpose.      En vain, en pure perte.  
 That is nothing to the purpose.      Cela ne signifie rien, ne fait rien à l'affaire.  
 To answer someone's purpose.      Faire l'affaire de quelqu'un, convenir à quelqu'un.  
 To answer no purpose.      Être inutile, ne servir de rien.  
 To come to the purpose.      Venir au fait.  
 To gain one's purpose.      En venir à ses fins.  
 To speak to the purpose.      Parler à propos.

**Q.****73.***Quarrel.*

To pick a quarrel with ....      Chercher querelle à ....  
 To take up someone's quarrel.      Embrasser (or épouser) la querelle de quelqu'un.

*Quarter.*

From all quarters.      De tous [les] côtés, de toutes parts.  
 In high quarters.      En haut lieu.  
 To apply in the proper quarter.      S'adresser à qui de droit.  
 To come to close quarters.      En venir aux prises.  
 To give quarter.      Faire quartier.  
 To go into winter quarters.      Prendre ses quartiers d'hiver.

*Quest.*

To go in quest of someone, of him, of them.      Aller à la recherche de quelqu'un, à sa recherche à leur recherche.

*Question.*

A pretty question !	Belle question ! La belle demande !
As for that, it is out of the question.	Quant à cela, c'est impossible (or il ne faut pas y songer).
That is not the question.	Il ne s'agit pas de cela.
What is the question in hand ?	De quoi est-il question ? De quoi s'agit-il ?
To be beyond all question.	Être hors de doute.
To be wrong beyond all question.	Avoir incontestablement tort.
To beg the question.	Faire une pétition de principe, tourner dans un cercle vicieux.
To call in question.	Révoquer en doute.
<i>Quick.</i>	
To sting to the quick.	Piquer au vif.

**R.****74.***Rag.*

To be worn to rags.	Tomber (or être) en lambeaux, en loques.
To tear to rags.	Mettre en lambeaux.

*Rage.*

To be all the rage.	Faire fureur.
To be in a rage.	Être en fureur, être furieux.
To get into a rage.	Se mettre en fureur, s'emporter.

*Rain, to.*

It never rains but it pours.	Un malheur ne vient jamais seul.
To rain cats and dogs.	Pleuvoir des hallebardes.
To rain in torrents.	Pleuvoir à torrents, à verse.

*Rainy.*

To lay up something for a rainy day.	Garder une poire pour la soif.
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*Random.*

To go at random.	Aller au hasard, à l'aventure.
To speak at random.	Parler à tort et à travers.

*Range.*

Beyond cannon range.	Hors de la portée du canon.
Within range.	A portée.

Five hundred rank and file.  
 To close the ranks.  
 To reduce to the ranks.  
 To rise from the ranks.

*Rank.*

Cinq cents hommes.  
 Serrer les rangs.  
 Casser de son grade.  
 De simple soldat devenir officier.

To smell a rat.

*Rat.*

Se douter de quelque chose, soupçonner anguille sous roche.

## 75.

At a cheap rate.  
 At a great rate (*of speed*).  
 At any rate.  
 At that rate.

*Rate.*

A bon compte, à bon marché.  
 Grand train.  
 En tout cas.  
 A ce taux-là ; à ce compte-là ; de ce train-là.  
 Au taux de ..., à raison de ... ; sur le pied de ... ; à la vitesse de ...  
 Au train dont ils vont.  
 De première force ; de premier ordre ; de première qualité.

At the rate of ....

At the rate they go on.  
 First-rate.

*Rather.*

I would rather ....

J'aimerais mieux ....

To be beyond reach.  
 To be beyond the reach of human intellect.  
 To be out of (within) someone's reach.

*Reach.*

Être hors d'atteinte.  
 Être au-dessus de la portée de l'esprit humain.  
 Être hors de la (à la) portée de quelqu'un.

To read to one's self.  
 To be well read.

*Read, to.*

Lire tout bas.  
 Avoir de la lecture, être instruit.

To bring up the rear.

*Rear.*

Fermer la marche.

## 76.

By reason of ....  
 In reason, in all reason.  
 As in reason.  
 With good reason.

*Reason.*

En raison de ..., à cause de ....  
 En bonne justice.  
 Comme de raison.  
 À bon droit.

<b>That stands to reason.</b>	Cela va sans dire, c'est évident.
<b>To bring to reason.</b>	Ramener à la raison, faire entendre raison à ....
<b>To have reason to ....</b>	Avoir lieu de ....
<b>To listen to reason.</b>	Entendre raison.

*Receipt.*

<b>On receipt of ....</b>	Au reçu de ....
<b>To acknowledge the receipt of ....</b>	Accuser réception de ....

*Reckoning.*

<b>Short reckonings make long friends.</b>	Les bons comptes font les bons amis.
<b>To be out in one's reckoning.</b>	Être loin de compte.

*Recollection.*

<b>To the best of my recollection.</b>	Autant que je puis m'en souvenir.
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*Record.*

<b>To be on record (fig.).</b>	Être rapporté dans l'histoire.
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*Reference.*

<b>In reference to ....</b>	A l'égard de ..., par rapport à ... quant à ....
<b>To have reference to ....</b>	Se rapporter à ..., avoir trait à ....
<b>To make reference to ....</b>	Faire allusion à ..., parler de ....

**77.***Reflect, to.*

<b>To reflect discredit on ....</b>	Jeter du discrédit sur ....
<b>To reflect honour on ....</b>	Faire honneur à ....

*Reflection.*

<b>On reflection.</b>	En y réfléchissant, réflexion faite.
<b>To cast reflections on ....</b>	Critiquer, dire du mal de ....

*Refusal.*

<b>To meet with a refusal.</b>	Éprouver (or essayer) un refus.
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*Refuse, to.*

<b>That is not to be refused.</b>	Ce n'est pas de refus.
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*Regard.*

<b>Out of regard for ....</b>	Par égard pour ....
<b>With regard to ....</b>	A l'égard de ..., quant à ....

To pay regard to ....	Avoir égard à ..., tenir compte de ..., faire attention à ....
To show regard to ....	Témoigner des égards (or de l'estime) pour ....
Give my kind regards to him.	Faites-lui mes amitiés, dites-lui bien des choses de ma part.

*Rein.*

To give the rein to ....	Lâcher la bride à ..., donner libre cours à ....
To keep a tight rein on ....	Tenir la bride haute à ....

*Relief.*

To stand out in relief.	Ressortir.
To bring out in strong relief.	Faire vivement ressortir.

*Remain, to.*

It remains to be seen whether ....	Reste à savoir si ....
That remains to be seen.	C'est ce que nous verrons.
Nothing remained for him but to ....	Il ne lui restait plus qu'à ....

## 78.

*Remember, to.*

If I remember rightly.	Si j'ai bonne mémoire.
Remember me to them, give them my kind remem- brances.	Rappelez-moi à leur souvenir, dites- leur bien des choses de ma part, faites-leur mes amitiés.

*Remove, to.*

To remove into the country.	Se retirer à la campagne.
To remove to another part of the town.	Aller habiter un autre quartier.

*Repair.*

To be in good repair.	Être en bon état.
To be out of repair.	Être en mauvais état, avoir besoin de réparations.
To be under repair.	Être en réparation.
To keep in repair.	Entretenir en bon état.

*Reprisal.*

By way of reprisal, of retalia- tion.	Par représailles.
To have recourse to reprisal.	User de représailles.

*Reproach.*

To be a reproach to .... Être la honte de ....

*Reproach, to.*

To reproach someone with something. Reprocher quelque chose à quelqu'un.

They were reproached with having.... On leur reprochait d'avoir ....

*Repute.*

To be in high repute. Jouir d'une grande réputation.

To bring into repute. Mettre en vogue, faire la réputation de ....

To get into repute. Se faire une réputation.

*Request.*

To be in request. Être en honneur, en vogue ; être demandé, recherché.

## 79.

*Resignation.*

To send in one's resignation. Donner sa démission.

*Respect.*

In every respect. A tous égards, sous tous les rapports.

Out of respect to .... Par égard pour ....

With respect to .... A l'égard de ..., sous le rapport de..., quant à ....

To pay one's respects to .... Présenter ses hommages à ....

*Rest.*

To be at rest. Être en repos.

To set a question at rest. Vider (or en finir avec) une question.

*Rest, to.*

To rest satisfied. Se tenir pour satisfait.

It rested with him alone to .... C'est à lui seul qu'il appartenait de ....

*Return.*

A return ticket. Un billet d'aller et retour.

In return for .... En retour de ..., en récompense de ....

To be on one's return. Être en route pour revenir.

To wish someone many happy returns of the day. Souhaiter à quelqu'un une bonne et heureuse fête.



*Return, to.*

To return someone's affection.	Payer de retour l'affection de quelqu'un.
To return to one's subject ( <i>fam.</i> ).	Revenir à ses moutons.

## 80.

*Revenge.*

To have one's revenge.	Prendre sa revanche, se venger.
To take revenge for ....	Tirer vengeance de ....

*Review.*

To take a review of ....	Passer en revue.
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*Ridicule.*

To bring into ridicule.	Rendre ridicule.
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*Right.*

All right !	C'est bon ! C'est bien ! Très bien !
That's right !	A la bonne heure !
By right.	De droit.
In right of ....	Du chef de ....
In one's own right.	De son chef ; en propre.
Is this the right house ?	Est-ce bien là la maison ?
That is not the right book.	Ce n'est pas là le livre qu'il faut.
What is the right time ?	Quelle est l'heure juste ?
Right or wrong ....	A tort ou à raison ....
To be right.	( <i>Of persons</i> ) Avoir raison ; ( <i>of a sum</i> ) être juste, être bien le compte ; ( <i>of a watch</i> ) aller bien.
To have a right to ....	Avoir droit ( <i>or des droits</i> ) à ... ; avoir le droit de ....
To set to rights.	Mettre en ordre ; ( <i>of persons</i> ) mettre à la raison.

## 81.

*Ring.*

There is a ring at the door.	On sonne à la porte.
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*Rise.*

To be on the rise.	Être en hausse.
To give rise to ....	Donner lieu à ..., provoquer.
To take its rise ( <i>of a river</i> ).	Avoir sa source.

*Road.*

On the road.	En route, en chemin.
On the road to ....	En route pour ... ; sur la route de...

*Roar.*

To set in a roar.

Faire rire aux éclats.

*Roast.*

To rule the roast.

Avoir la haute main, gouverner.

*Rob, to.*

To rob someone of something.

Voler (or dérober) quelque chose à quelqu'un.

To rob Peter to pay Paul.

Faire un trou pour en boucher un autre.

*Rod.*

Spare the rod and spoil the child.

Qui aime bien châtie bien.

To have a rod in pickle for someone.

La garder bonne à quelqu'un.

*Room.*

There is no room for doubting it.

Il n'y a pas lieu d'en douter, le doute n'est pas permis.

To see no room for ... (*fig.*).

Ne voir aucun sujet de ....

*Round.*

To go round the town.

Faire le tour de la ville.

To hand round.

Passer à la ronde, faire circuler.

For twenty miles round.

A vingt milles à la ronde.

## 82.

*Rouse, to.*

To be roused from one's reflections.

Être arraché à ses réflexions.

To rouse the sleeping lion.

Réveiller le chat qui dort.

*Row.*

To get into a row.

S'attirer une querelle, une mauvaise affaire.

To kick up a row.

Faire du tapage.

*Rub.*

There's the rub.

C'est là la question ; c'est le diable, c'est là que gît le lièvre.

To come to the rub.

En venir au fait et au prendre.

*Rule.*

According to rule.

Dans les règles, selon les règles.

As a rule.

En général.

To make it a rule to ....

Se faire une règle de ....

	<i>Rumour, to.</i>
It is rumoured that ....	Le bruit court que ....
	<i>Run.</i>
In the long run.	A la longue, avec le temps.
To be above the ordinary run.	Être au-dessus du commun.
To have a long run.	Être longtemps en vogue, durer longtemps.
To have a run of misfortunes.	Avoir une suite de malheurs.
	<i>Running.</i>
Six times running.	Six fois de suite.
	<i>Rush.</i>
Not to be worth a rush.	Ne pas valoir un fêtu.
To make a rush upon ....	S'élancer (or se précipiter) sur ....
	<b>S.</b>
	<b>83.</b>
	<i>Safe.</i>
Safe and sound.	Sain et sauf.
To be safe from ....	Être à l'abri de ..., en sûreté contre ....
	<i>Sail.</i>
To crowd all sail.	Faire force de voiles.
To set sail.	Mettre à la voile, appareiller.
	<i>Sail, to.</i>
To be about to sail.	Être en partance.
To sail round the world.	Faire le tour du monde.
To sail ten knots an hour.	Filer dix nœuds à l'heure.
	<i>Sailor.</i>
To be a good sailor.	Avoir le pied marin.
	<i>Sake.</i>
For his sake.	A cause de lui, pour lui, par égard pour lui.
For conscience' sake.	Par acquit de conscience, pour l'acquit de sa conscience.
For form's sake.	Pour la forme, par manière d'acquit.
For God's sake.	Pour l'amour de Dieu.
For the sake of health.	Pour cause (or raisons) de santé.
Suppose for argument's sake....	Supposez pour un instant ....

*Salt.*

Not to be worth one's salt. Ne pas valoir le pain qu'on mange.

## 84.

*Same.*

All the same.	Tout de même, quand même.
It is all the same to us.	Cela nous est parfaitement égal.
It is the same as saying ....	Cela revient à dire ....
Much about the same.	A peu près de même.
To be one and the same....	Être un seul et même ....
To come to the same thing.	Revenir au même.
To do the same.	Faire de même, en faire autant.

*Say, to.*

I say	Dites donc !
Let us say no more about it.	N'en parlons plus.
You don't say so !	Pas possible !
To say nothing of ....	Sans parler de ....

*Scene.*

Behind the scenes.	Derrière le rideau, dans la coulisse.
The scene is laid in Paris.	La scène se passe à Paris.

*Scent.*

To be upon the right scent.	Être sur la voie.
To get scent of ....	Avoir vent de ..., découvrir.
To put someone on the wrong scent.	Donner le change à quelqu'un.

## 85.

*Scope.*

To give full scope to ....	Donner libre carrière à ....
To have free scope.	Avoir liberté entière, avoir ses coudées franches.

*Score.*

Half a score.	Une dizaine.
On that score.	Sur ce chapitre, à cet égard.
Upon what score ?	A quel titre ? Pour quelle raison ?
What is the score ?	Où en est la partie ?

*Scrape.*

To get into a scrape.	Se mettre dans l'embarras, s'attirer une affaire.
To get out of a scrape.	Se tirer d'embarras (or d'affaire), tirer son épingle du jeu.

- Sea.*  
 En pleine mer.  
 Être en mer (*or* sur mer) ; (*fig.*) être tout dérouté, ne savoir quel parti prendre.  
 Prendre la mer ; se faire marin.  
 Embarquer un coup (*or* un paquet) de mer.  
 Gagner le large.
- Seal, to.*  
 Notre sort est décidé ; c'en est fait de nous.
- Search.*  
 Se mettre à la recherche de ....
- Second.*  
 Ne le céder à personne.  
 Acheter quelque chose d'occasion.
- 86.**
- See, to.*  
 Voir partir quelqu'un, accompagner quelqu'un au bateau, à la gare, à la voiture.  
 Reconduire quelqu'un.  
 Voir quelque chose jusqu'au bout.  
 Avoir soin de (*or* veiller à) quelque chose.  
 Avoir soin que ..., veiller à ce que ... (*with subjunct.*).
- Self.*  
 Un autre soi-même.  
 Seul, tout seul ; de soi-même.  
 Pour ma part.  
 Votre chère personne.
- Self-made.*  
 Notre fils de ses œuvres.
- Sense.*  
 Contre le (*or* en dépit du) sens commun.  
 En bonne (en mauvaise) part.
- On the open sea.  
 To be at sea.  
 To go to sea.  
 To ship a sea.  
 To stand out to sea.  
 Our fate is sealed.  
 To set off in search of ....  
 To be second to none.  
 To buy something second-hand.  
 To see someone off.  
 To see someone out.  
 To see something out.  
 To see to something.  
 To see that ....  
 Another self.  
 By one's self.  
 For my own self.  
 Your own dear self.  
 To be a self-made man.  
 Against all sense.  
 In a good (in a bad) sense.

In the full sense of the word.	Dans toute la force du terme.
There is no sense in all that.	Tout cela ne signifie rien ; tout cela n'a pas le sens commun.
To be in the enjoyment of all one's senses.	Jouir de toutes ses facultés.
To be in one's right senses.	Être dans son bon sens.
To bring someone to his senses.	Ramener quelqu'un à la raison.
To come to one's senses.	Reprendre ses sens, reprendre connaissance ; revenir à la raison.
To drive someone out of his senses.	Faire perdre la tête à quelqu'un.
To have a sense of ....	Avoir le sentiment de ..., sentir.
To lose one's senses.	Perdre la raison, perdre la tête.

## 87.

*Sentry.*

To stand sentry (or sentinel).	Être en faction, en sentinelle, faire faction (or sentinelle).
To come off sentry.	Sortir de faction.
To go on sentry.	Aller en faction.
To relieve sentry.	Relever le factionnaire.

*Seriously.*

To take seriously.	Prendre au sérieux.
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*Serve, to.*

To serve as ....	Servir de ....
It serves him right.	C'est bien fait, il ne l'a pas volé.
I will serve him out.	Il me le paiera, je le lui revaudrai.

*Service.*

To be in the service of ....	Être au service de ....
To be of service to ....	Être utile à ....
To be on service.	Être de service.
To be out of service.	Être sans place.
To do someone a service.	Rendre un service à quelqu'un.

*Set.*

To be at a dead set.	(Of dogs) Être en arrêt ; (fig.) être complètement arrêté.
To come to a dead set.	(Of dogs) Tomber en arrêt ; (fig.) s'arrêter court.

*Set, to.*

Not to know how to set about it.	Ne savoir comment s'y prendre.
To be hard set to ....	Être fort embarrassé pour ....

To set up for one's self.  
To set up for a philosopher.

S'établir à (or pour) son compte.  
Se donner pour philosophe, trancher  
du philosophe.

## 88.

It is very shabby of him.

*Shabby.*

C'est très mesquin de sa part, c'est  
fort mal à lui.

To sit in the shade.  
To be a shade wider.

*Shade.*

S'asseoir à l'ombre.  
Être un tant soit peu (or une idée)  
plus large.

To shake all over.

*Shake, to.*

Trembler de tous ses membres.

To sham illness.

*Sham, to.*

Feindre d'être malade, faire le malade.

For shame !  
All the more shame to you.

*Shame.*

Fi donc ! Quelle honte !  
C'est d'autant plus honteux pour  
vous.  
Avoir perdu toute honte.  
Faire honte à ..., faire rougir.

To be lost to all shame.  
To put to shame.

*Shape.*

In the shape of an angel.  
In the shape of a triangle.  
To get out of shape.  
To take shape.

Sous la forme d'un ange.  
En forme de triangle.  
Se déformer.  
Prendre tournure.

To come in for a share of ....  
To fall to the share of ....  
To go shares with ....  
To have a share in ....

*Share.*

Avoir sa part de ....  
Échoir (or tomber) en partage à ....  
Partager avec ....  
Avoir part à ... ; avoir un intérêt  
dans ....

## 89.

To be as white as a sheet.

*Sheet.*

Être blanc comme un linge.

To lay on the shelf (*fig.*).

*Shelf.*

Mettre de côté, négliger.

*Shelter.*

To take shelter.	S'abriter, se réfugier.
To get under shelter from ....	Se mettre à l'abri de ....
To get under the shelter of a tree.	Se mettre à l'abri sous un arbre.
To take under one's shelter.	Prendre sous sa protection.

*Shift.*

That was our last shift.	C'était là notre dernière ressource.
To make shift to ....	S'arranger pour ..., trouver moyen de ....
To make shift with ....	S'arranger de ..., se contenter de ....
To make shift without ....	Se passer de ....

*Shiver.*

To have the shivers.	Avoir le frisson.
To break to shivers.	Briser en éclats, en morceaux.

*Shoe.*

He knows where the shoe pinches.	Il sait où le bât le blesse.
To be, to stand, in } someone's	Être à } la place de quelqu'un.
To step into } shoes.	Prendre } la place de quelqu'un.
To shake in one's shoes.	Avoir une peur bleue.

## 90.

*Shoot, to.*

To shoot dead.	Tuer raide.
To shoot someone } with a	Tuer quelqu'un d'un coup de pistolet.
To shoot at someone } pistol.	Tirer un coup de pistolet à quelqu'un.
To be shot in the arm.	Être atteint d'un coup de feu au bras.
To be shot through the heart.	Être tué d'une balle au cœur.
To be shot through the leg.	Avoir la jambe traversée par une balle.
To go out shooting.	Aller à la chasse.

*Short.*

In short.	Bref, en un mot.
Nothing short of violence ....	La violence seule ....
To be short of ... (of persons).	Être à court de ...
The sum is short of twenty francs.	Il manque vingt francs à la somme.
To cut short.	Couper court à ... ; abréger, raccourcir ; couper la parole à ....



To cut the matter short ....	Pour en finir ..., pour abréger ....
To fall short.	Manquer, être insuffisant.
To fall short of ....	Être au-dessous de ..., ne pas répondre à ....
It falls far short of it.	Il s'en faut de beaucoup.

## 91.

*Shot.*

To be a dead shot.	Ne jamais manquer son coup.
To fire a shot.	Tirer un coup.
To go off like a shot.	Partir comme un trait.
Within cannon (pistol) shot.	A portée de canon (de pistolet).
Without firing a shot.	Sans coup férir, sans brûler une amorce, une cartouche.

*Shoulder.*

Across (or over) the shoulder.	En bandoulière.
To give someone the cold shoulder.	Battre froid à quelqu'un.
To put one's shoulder to the wheel.	Mettre la main à la pâte ; se mettre à l'œuvre.

*Show.*

For show.	Pour la montre, pour les apparences.
To make a show of ....	Faire étalage de ... ; faire mine de, semblant de ....

*Shy.*

To be shy of doing something.	Hésiter à faire quelque chose.
To fight shy of ....	Éviter.

*Sick.*

To be sea-sick.	Avoir le mal de mer.
To be sick at heart.	Avoir la mort dans l'âme.
To feel sick.	Avoir mal au cœur.
To make sick ( <i>fig.</i> ).	Soulever le cœur à ..., écœurer.
To make sick of ....	Dégouter de ....

## 92.

*Side.*

Side by side.	Côte à côte, à côté l'un de l'autre.
By the side of a river.	Au bord d'une rivière.
On the father's side.	Du côté du père.
On both sides.	Des deux côtés, de part et d'autre.
On neither side.	Ni d'un côté ni de l'autre, d'aucun côté.

The right side	} ( <i>of stuff's</i> ).	L'endroit.
The wrong side		L'envers.
The wrong side out.		A l'envers.
To be on the wrong side of fifty.		Avoir plus de cinquante ans, avoir passé la cinquantaine.
To change sides.		Changer de côté, de parti.
To hear both sides.		Entendre le pour et le contre.
To take sides with ....		Se ranger du côté de ....

*Sidelong.*

To cast a sidelong look at ....	Regarder du coin de l'œil.
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*Siege.*

To lay siege to ....	Mettre le siège devant ....
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*Sigh.*

To fetch, to heave a sigh.	Pousser un soupir.
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## 93.

*Sight.*

I cannot bear the sight of them.	Je ne puis les voir.
I hate the very sight of him.	Sa présence même m'est odieuse, c'est ma bête noire.
To lose sight of ....	Perdre de vue.
To take a sight of ....	Jeter un coup d'œil sur ....
At the sight of us.	A notre vue, en nous voyant.
To translate at sight.	Traduire à livre ouvert.
To know by sight.	Connaître de vue.
In my sight.	En ma présence, devant moi, sous mes yeux.
To come into sight.	Commencer à paraître, paraître.
To keep in sight.	Ne pas perdre de vue ; ( <i>intrans.</i> ) ne pas s'éloigner.
Out of sight, out of mind.	Loin des yeux, loin du cœur.
To keep out of sight.	Se tenir hors de vue.
To be within sight.	Être à portée de la vue.
To be within sight of ....	Être en vue de ....

*Signify, to.*

It does not signify.	Cela ne fait rien.
What does it signify ?	Qu'importe ?

*Silence.*

To pass over in silence.	Passer sous silence.
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*Silent.*

To remain silent.	Garder le silence.
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## 94.

*Sit, to.*

To sit down to table.	Se mettre à table, s'attabler.
To sit in judgment on ....	Juger.
To sit in parliament.	Siéger au parlement.
To sit for ... ( <i>in the House</i> ).	Représenter.
To sit up.	Se tenir droit ; se mettre sur son séant ; veiller, ne pas se coucher.
To sit up with a sick person.	Veiller un malade.

*Six.*

It is six of one and half a dozen of the other.	C'est bonnet blanc et blanc bonnet.
To be at sixes and sevens.	Être tout sens dessus dessous, tout en désordre, à l'abandon.

*Skin.*

To be nothing but skin and bone.	N'avoir que la peau et les os.
To be wet to the skin.	Être trempé jusqu'aux os.
To come off with a whole skin.	S'en tirer sain et sauf.
To escape by the skin of one's teeth.	L'échapper belle.

*Sleep.*

To be dying with sleep.	Tomber ( <i>or</i> n'en pouvoir plus) de sommeil.
To be roused from one's sleep by ....	Être réveillé par ....
To go to sleep.	S'endormir.
To have a sleep.	Faire un somme.
To have had no sleep the whole night.	N'avoir pas fermé l'œil de la nuit.
To start out of one's sleep.	Se réveiller en sursaut.
To startle someone out of his sleep.	Réveiller quelqu'un en sursaut.

## 95.

*Sleep, to.*

To sleep at someone's house.	Coucher chez quelqu'un.
To sleep out.	Découcher.
To sleep like a top.	Dormir comme une marmotte, comme un sabot, les poings fermés.
To sleep soundly.	Dormir profondément, d'un profond sommeil, sur les deux oreilles.
To sleep one's self sober.	Cuver son vin.

*Slight.*

Not in the slightest.

Pas le moins du monde.

*Sling.*

To carry one's arm in a sling.

Avoir le bras en écharpe.

*Slip.*

A slip of the pen.

Une erreur de plume, un lapsus calami.

A slip of the tongue.

Un lapsus linguae.

I made a slip of the tongue.

La langue m'a fourché.

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.

Il y a loin de la coupe aux lèvres.

To give someone the slip.

Fausser compagnie à (or planter là) quelqu'un.

To make a slip.

Glisser ; (*fig.*) commettre une erreur.*Slow.*

Not to be slow to do something.

Ne pas tarder à faire quelque chose.

To be slow of comprehension.

Avoir l'intelligence lourde.

To be slow of speech.

Avoir la parole lente.

Your watch is five minutes too slow.

Votre montre retarde (or est en retard) de cinq minutes.

## 96.

*Sly.*

On the sly.

Furtivement, à la dérobée, à la (or en) sourdine.

*Smart, to.*

They shall smart for it.

Il leur en cuira.

To make someone smart for something.

Faire payer cher quelque chose à quelqu'un.

*Smoke.*

To end in smoke.

S'en aller en fumée, n'aboutir à rien.

*Snake.*

There is a snake in the grass.

Il y a quelque anguille sous roche.

*So.*

As ..., so ....

De même que (or comme) ..., de même (or ainsi)....

How so ? Why so ?

Comment cela ? Pourquoi cela ?

If so.

S'il en est ainsi.

In a week or so.  
 Mr. So-and-so.  
 So am I, so do I, so can I.  
 So as to ....  
 So I tell him.  
 So saying.  
 So so.  
 So true is it that ....  
 To be so kind as to ....  
 And so on.

Dans une semaine ou deux.  
 Monsieur un tel.  
 Moi aussi.  
 De manière (or de façon) à ....  
 C'est ce que je lui dis.  
 A ces mots, ce disant.  
 Passablement ; comme ci, comme ça.  
 Tant il est vrai que ....  
 Être assez bon pour .... avoir la  
 bonté de ....  
 Et ainsi de suite.

## 97.

To be soaked through.

*Soak, to.*

Être tout trempé (or trempé jusqu'aux os).

To go into society.

*Society.*

Aller dans le monde.

To turn a somersault.

*Somersault.*

Faire la culbute.

An indefinable something.  
 To be something of a con-  
 noisseur.  
 To be something between ...  
 and ....

*Something.*

Je ne sais quoi d'indéfinissable.  
 Être quelque peu connaisseur.

Tenir le milieu entre ... et ....

Sometime or other.

*Sometime.*

Un jour, quelque jour, un jour ou l'autre.

To get something for a mere  
 song.

*Song.*

Avoir quelque chose pour rien, pour une bagatelle.

I would as soon die as ....  
 I had (or would) sooner die.  
 No sooner said than done.  
 Sooner or later.  
 The sooner, the better.

*Soon.*

J'aimerais autant mourir que de ....  
 J'aimerais mieux mourir.  
 Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait.  
 Tôt ou tard.  
 Le plus tôt sera le mieux.

To have a sore foot, a sore  
 throat.

*Sore.*

Avoir mal au pied, à la gorge.

*Sort.*

A man of the right sort.  
Nothing of the sort.

Un brave homme.  
Rien de semblable ; il n'en est rien,  
pas le moins du monde.

To do nothing of the sort.  
To be out of sorts.

N'en rien faire.  
Ne pas être dans son assiette ; être  
de mauvaise humeur.

## 98.

*Spade.*

To call a spade a spade.

Appeler un chat un chat, appeler les  
choses par leur nom.

*Spare.*

In my spare moments.  
In my spare time.  
To have some spare time.  
To have a spare bedroom.  
To have no spare clothes.

Dans mes moments perdus.  
Dans mes heures de loisir.  
Avoir du temps de libre.  
Avoir une chambre d'ami.  
N'avoir pas d'habits de rechange (*or*  
de quoi changer).

*Spare, to.*

All the time I can spare.  
If I can spare the time.  
They have no time to spare.  
Can you spare me five pounds ?  
We cannot spare him.

Tout le temps dont je puis disposer.  
Si j'en trouve le temps.  
Ils n'ont pas de temps à perdre.  
Pouvez-vous me prêter cinq livres ?  
Nous avons besoin de lui, nous ne  
pouvons nous passer de lui.

You have enough and to spare.

Vous en avez plus qu'il ne vous en  
faut, vous en avez à revendre.

*Speak, to.*

So to speak.  
To speak through the nose.  
To speak highly of ....  
To speak well for ....

Pour ainsi dire.  
Parler du nez.  
Dire du bien de ..., faire l'éloge de...  
Faire honneur à ....

## 99.

*Speed.*

At full speed.

A toute vitesse, *or* (*of persons*) à  
toutes jambes ; (*of horses*) à bride  
abattue, à toute bride, à fond de  
train, à franc étrier, ventre à  
terre ; (*of sailing ships*) à toutes  
voiles ; (*of steamers and trains*) à  
toute vapeur.

At the top of one's speed.  
 With all possible speed.  
 To bid someone God-speed.

De toute sa vitesse.  
 En toute hâte, au plus vite.  
 Souhaiter bonne chance à quelqu'un.

*Spend, to.*

To be spent with fatigue.

Être épuisé (or harassé) de fatigue.

*Spirit.*

To show spirit.  
 To be in very good spirits.  
 To keep up one's spirits.  
 To labour under depression of spirits.  
 To raise someone's spirits.  
 To recover one's spirits.

Montrer du cœur, du caractère.  
 Être fort gai, être en train.  
 Ne pas perdre courage.  
 Être abattu, être dans l'abattement.  
 Remonter le moral à quelqu'un.  
 Reprendre courage.

*Spite.*

To have a spite against ....

Garder rancune à ..., en vouloir à ...,  
 avoir une dent contre ....

*Split, to.*

To split hairs.  
 To split the difference.  
 To split with laughter.

Couper un cheveu en quatre.  
 Partager le différend, (*fam.*) couper la poire en deux.  
 Crever de rire.

*Spoke.*

Don't put a spoke in his wheel.

Ne lui mettez pas de bâtons dans les roues.

*Spoon.*

To be born with a silver spoon  
 in one's mouth.

Être né coiffé.

## 100.

*Sport.*

To be the sport of every wind.  
 To do something in sport.  
 To make sport of ....

Être le jouet des vents.  
 Faire quelque chose pour rire, pour s'amuser.  
 Se jouer de ..., se moquer de ....

*Spot.*

To be killed on the spot.

Être tué sur le coup, être tué raide.

*Spring.*

To make a spring at ....  
 To take a spring.

S'élancer sur ....  
 Prendre son élan.

*Spur.*

On the spur of the moment.	Sous l'impulsion du moment.
To put spurs to one's horse.	Donner de l'éperon à son cheval, piquer des deux.

*Stage.*

By short stages.	A petites journées.
To come on the stage.	Entrer en scène.
To go on the stage.	Se faire acteur.
To go off the stage.	Quitter la scène, se retirer du théâtre.

*Stake.*

His life was at stake.	Il y allait de sa vie.
Our future is at stake.	Il s'agit de notre avenir, notre avenir est en jeu.

*Stamp.*

To be of the right stamp.	Être marqué au bon coin.
To bear the stamp of genius.	Être marqué au coin du génie.

*Stamp, to.*

To stamp someone's reputation.	Mettre le sceau à la réputation de quelqu'un.
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## 101.

*Stand.*

To be brought to a stand.	Être forcé de s'arrêter.
To make a stand against ....	Se soulever contre ....
To put to a stand.	Mettre au pied du mur.
To take one's stand upon ....	S'en tenir à ....

*Stand, to.*

How do we stand ?	Où en sommes-nous ?
To stand or fall.	Vaincre ou succomber.
To stand at nothing.	Ne reculer devant rien.
To stand for nothing.	Ne compter pour rien.
That is more than I can stand.	C'est plus que je n'en puis supporter.

*Stare, to.*

To stare in the face.	Regarder en face ; ( <i>of things</i> ) crever les yeux ; se dresser devant.
To stare out of countenance.	Faire perdre contenance à ..., faire baisser les yeux à ....

*Start.*

To get the start of ....	Prendre les devants sur ..., devancer.
To give a start.	Faire un soubresaut, tressaillir.



To give someone a start.  
To wake up with a start.

Lancer (*or* pousser) quelqu'un.  
Se réveiller en sursaut.

## 102.

*Steal, to.*

To steal a look at ....  
To steal a march on ....

Jeter à la dérobée un regard sur ....  
Gagner une marche sur ..., dérober une marche à ....

*Step.*

To retrace one's steps.  
To take a step.  
To take steps to ....  
To tread in someone's steps.  
With stealthy steps.  
Within a step of ....

Revenir sur ses pas, rebrousser chemin.  
Faire un pas ; (*fig.*) faire une démarche ; prendre un parti.  
Prendre des mesures pour ....  
Marcher sur les traces de quelqu'un.  
À pas de loup.  
À deux pas de ....

*Stitch.*

A stitch in time saves nine.

Un point à temps en épargne cent.

*Stock.*

To have in stock.  
To lay in a stock of ....  
To take stock.  
To have on the stocks (*fig.*).

Avoir en magasin.  
Faire une provision de ..., s'approvisionner de ....  
Faire l'inventaire d'un fonds de commerce, faire son inventaire.  
Avoir sur le métier.

*Stone.*

A rolling stone gathers no moss.  
Not to leave a stone standing.  
To leave no stone unturned.

Pierre qui roule n'amasse pas mousse.  
Ne pas laisser pierre sur pierre.  
Remuer ciel et terre, mettre tout en œuvre.

## 103.

*Stop.*

To come to a dead stop.  
To put a stop to ....

S'arrêter net ; (*of dogs*) tomber en arrêt.  
Mettre fin à ..., mettre un terme à ..., faire cesser.

*Store.*

Store is no sore.  
To be, to lie in store for ....

Abondance de biens ne nuit pas.  
Être réservé à ....

To keep in store.                   Tenir en réserve, réserver.  
 To set great store by ....       Attacher beaucoup de prix à ...,  
                                                           faire grand cas de ....

*Story.*

Always the old story.           Toujours la même chanson.  
 As the story goes.               A ce que dit l'histoire.  
 Do not listen to these idle  
   stories.                       N'écoutez pas ces contes en l'air.  
 That is quite another story.   C'est une autre paire de manches.  
 The best of the story is that .... Le plus beau de l'affaire, c'est que ....  
 To live on the first story.       Demeurer au premier [étage].

*Straight.*

To be straight as an arrow.     Être droit comme un I.  
 To make things straight.       Arranger les choses.

*Strain, to.*

To strain one's eyes.           Se fatiguer les yeux, se gâter la vue.  
 To strain one's shoulder.       Se fouler l'épaule.  
 To strain every nerve to ....   Faire tous ses efforts pour,... se  
                                                           mettre en quatre pour ....

*Strange.*

Strange to say !                Chose étrange !

*Stranger.*

You are quite a stranger.       Vous devenez bien rare, on ne vous  
                                                           voit plus.

**104.***Straw.*

I don't care a straw for it.    Je m'en soucie comme de l'an qua-  
                                                           rante.  
 Not to be worth a straw.       Ne pas valoir un fétu.

*Stream.*

To go against the stream.       Remonter le courant ; (*fig.*) résister  
                                                           au torrent.  
 To go down stream, up stream. Aller en aval, en amont.

*Street.*

To turn into the street.       Mettre sur le pavé.

*Strength.*

By sheer strength.            A force de bras ; de haute lutte.  
 On the strength of ....       Sur la foi de ....  
 To regain strength.           Reprendre des forces.

*Stress.*

By stress of weather.  
To lay stress upon ....

Par le gros temps, par la tempête.  
Appuyer sur ....

*Stride.*

To make rapid strides.

Avancer à grands pas.

*Strike.*

To be on strike.  
To go on strike.

Être en grève, faire grève.  
Faire grève, se mettre en grève.

*Strike, to.*

It strikes me that ....  
To strike dead.  
To be struck all of a heap.

Il me semble que ....  
Tuer raide.  
Être tout abasourdi (or atterré),  
tomber des nues.

*String.*

To have more than one string  
to one's bow.

Avoir plus d'une corde à son arc.

**105.***Stroke.*

Little strokes fell great oaks.

Petit à petit l'oiseau fait son nid, les  
petits ruisseaux font les grandes  
rivières.

To give the finishing stroke.

Donner le coup de grâce.

*Stuff.*

Leave off this stuff.  
None of that stuff.  
That is all stuff and nonsense.  
To be of the stuff of which ...  
are made.

Trêve à ces sornettes.  
Faites-moi grâce de ces fadaises.  
Chansons que tout cela.  
Être du bois dont on fait ....

*Style.*

To live in grand style.

Mener grand train.

To scold

Gronder quelqu'un d'une belle  
manière.

To thrash } someone in fine style.

Rosser quelqu'un d'importance.

*Such.*

Give it me such as it is.  
He is no such fool as you  
take him to be.  
There is no such thing as that.  
There is no such thing as pre-  
venting him from ....

Donnez-le-moi tel quel.  
Il n'est pas le sot que vous croyez (or  
aussi sot que vous le croyez).  
Cela n'existe pas.  
Il n'y a pas moyen de l'empêcher  
de ...

*Suit*

To bring a suit against ....	Intenter une action (or un procès) à ....
To follow suit ( <i>fig.</i> ).	Faire de même, en faire autant.

*Supply.*

To stop the supplies of ....	Couper les vivres à ....
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*Support.*

In support of ....	A l'appui de ....
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## 106.

*Sure.*

As sure as I live.	Aussi vrai que j'existe.
Be sure to ....	Ne manquez pas de ....
Be sure not to ....	Gardez-vous de ....
I am sure I don't know.	Je n'en sais vraiment rien.
To make sure of ....	S'assurer de ..., s'emparer de ...; se croire sûr de ....
Sure enough.	A coup sûr; en effet.

*Suspense.*

To keep someone in suspense.	Tenir quelqu'un en suspens (or <i>fam.</i> le bec dans l'eau).
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*Swallow.*

One swallow does not make a summer.	Une hirondelle ne fait pas le printemps.
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*Swear, to.*

I would swear to it.	J'en jurerais, j'en mettrais la main au feu.
To swear by all that is sacred.	Jurer ses grands dieux.
To swear in.	Déférer le serment à ..., faire prêter serment à ....
To be sworn in.	Prêter serment.

*Sweat.*

By the sweat of one's brow.	A la sueur de son front.
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*Swim, to.*

To swim across a river.	Traverser une rivière à la nage.
To swim in riches.	Nager dans l'abondance.
My head is swimming.	La tête me tourne.

*Swing.*

To be in full swing.	Être en pleine activité ; battre son plein.
To give full swing to ....	Donner libre carrière à ....

*Sword.*

To cross swords.	Croiser l'épée.
To fight with swords.	Se battre à l'épée.
To put to the sword.	Passer au fil de l'épée.

**T.****107.***Table.*

To clear the table.	Desservir.
To lay the table.	Mettre le couvert.
The tables are turned.	Les rôles sont intervertis, les choses ont changé de face.

*Tail.*

To turn tail.	Prendre la fuite, s'enfuir.
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*Take, to.*

How long does it take to ... ?	Combien de temps faut-il pour ... ?
How old do you take him to be ?	Quel âge lui donnez-vous ?
To allow one's self to be taken in.	Se laisser duper ( <i>or</i> tromper).
To take after someone.	Ressembler à quelqu'un ; tenir de quelqu'un.
To take to drinking.	S'adonner à la boisson.
To take to writing.	Se mettre à écrire.
To take to mathematics.	Prendre goût ( <i>or</i> mordre) aux mathématiques.
To take to someone.	Prendre quelqu'un en amitié.
You must take it or leave it.	C'est à prendre ou à laisser.

*Tale.*

Dead men tell no tales.	Morte la bête, mort le venin.
Old wives' tales.	Des contes à dormir debout.
To tell tales.	Rapporter.

**108.***Talk.*

It was the talk of the whole neighbourhood.	On ne parlait que de cela dans tout le voisinage.
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There is [some] talk of .... Il est question de ..., on parle de ... ;  
le bruit court que ....  
He is all talk. Ce n'est qu'un bavard.

*Talk, to.*

To talk the night away. Passer la nuit à parler.  
To talk someone down. Réduire quelqu'un au silence à force  
de parler.  
What are you talking about Vous n'y songez pas ! Y songez-  
(*exclam.*) ? vous ?

*Tantamount.*

That is tantamount to say- Cela revient à dire ....  
ing ....

*Tartar.*

To catch a Tartar. Trouver à qui parler.

*Task.*

To take to task. Prendre à partie.

*Taste.*

That sort of thing is little to Cette sorte de chose ne me plaît  
my taste. guère.  
Tastes differ. A chacun son goût.  
There is no disputing about Il ne faut pas disputer des goûts.  
tastes.  
To be in good taste. Être de bon goût.  
To be quite out of taste. Manquer tout à fait de gout.

*Taste, to.*

To taste sour. Avoir un goût aigre.  
To taste like .... Avoir un goût de ....

## 109.

*Tax, to.*

To tax someone's patience. Mettre la patience de quelqu'un à  
l'épreuve.

*Tear.*

To be drowned in tears. Avoir les yeux noyés de larmes.  
To bring tears to the eyes. Faire venir les larmes aux yeux.  
To burst into tears. Fondre en larmes.  
To shed bitter tears. Pleurer à chaudes larmes.  
With tears in one's eyes. Les larmes aux yeux.

*Teens.*

To be in one's teens.  
To be out of one's teens.

N'avoir pas encore vingt ans.  
Avoir plus de vingt ans, avoir vingt ans passés.

*Tell, to.*

Every shot tells.  
Everything told against me.  
How can I tell ?

Chaque coup porte.  
Tout témoignait contre moi.  
Comment le saurais-je ? Que sais-je ?

I cannot tell.  
I can tell you !  
I told you so !

Je ne saurais le dire, je n'en sais rien.  
Je vous en réponds !  
Je vous l'avais bien dit ! Quand je vous le disais !

Tell that to the marines !

A d'autres ! Allez conter cela à d'autres.

To tell right from wrong.  
To tell well (*of things*).  
Years begin to tell upon him.

Discerner le bien du mal.  
Faire un bon effet.  
Il commence à vieillir.

## 110.

*Temper.*

To be in a good temper.  
To be out of temper.  
To get out of temper, to lose one's temper.  
To keep one's temper.

Être de bonne humeur.  
Être de mauvaise humeur.  
Se mettre en colère, se fâcher, s'emporter.

To show temper.

Garder son sang-froid, ne pas se fâcher.  
Montrer de l'humeur.

*Temptation.*

To lead into temptation.

Induire en tentation.

*Term.*

On these terms.  
I would not have it on any terms.  
To be on equal terms with ....  
To be on good (bad) terms with ....  
Not to be on speaking terms.  
To live on good (bad) terms with ....  
To bring to terms.

A ces conditions.  
Je n'en voudrais à aucun prix.  
Être sur un pied d'égalité avec ....  
Être bien (mal) avec ....  
Ne pas se parler.  
Vivre en bonne (mauvaise) intelligence avec ....  
Forcer à capituler ; amener à un arrangement.

To come to terms.	S'accorder, s'arranger ; céder.
To keep one's terms ( <i>in univ.</i> ).	Prendre ses inscriptions.
What are your terms ?	Quelles sont vos conditions ? Quel est votre prix ? Combien prenez-vous ?

## 111.

*Terror.*

To go in terror of one's life.	Craindre pour sa vie, pour ses jours.
To strike terror into some-one's heart.	Frapper quelqu'un de terreur.

*Test.*

To put to the test.	Mettre à l'épreuve.
To stand the test.	Résister à l'épreuve.

*Testimony.*

To bear testimony to ....	Rendre témoignage à ... ; témoigner de ....
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*Tether.*

To be at the end of one's tether.	Être au bout de son rouleau.
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*Thank, to.*

Heaven be thanked for that !	Le ciel en soit loué !
I will thank you for ....	Puis-je vous demander ... ? Voulez-vous avoir la bonté de ( <i>or</i> voulez-vous bien) me donner ( <i>or</i> me passer) ... ?
I will thank you to ....	Je vous serai obligé de ....
You have nobody to thank but yourself.	C'est à vous seul que vous devez vous en prendre.

*Thanks.*

To give thanks to God.	Rendre grâces à Dieu.
Give them my best thanks.	Remerciez-les bien de ma part.

*Thick.*

In the thick of the fight.	Au plus fort de la mêlée.
Through thick and thin.	A travers tous les obstacles ( <i>or</i> tous les dangers), en dépit de tout, quoi qu'il arrive.
To be as thick as thieves.	S'entendre comme larrons en foire.

*Thief.*

Stop thief !	Au voleur !
Set a thief to catch a thief.	A corsaire, corsaire et demi.



## 112.

*Thing.*

As things go.	Du train dont vont les choses.
As things stand.	Au point où en sont les choses.
It is a very good thing that ....	Il est fort heureux que .... ( <i>with subjunct.</i> )
That is quite another thing.	C'est tout autre chose, c'est une autre paire de manches.
That is the very thing.	C'est cela même, c'est juste ce qu'il faut.
That is the very thing for me.	Voilà précisément ce qu'il me faut ( <i>or mon affaire</i> ).

*Think, to.*

I thought as much.	Je le pensais bien.
It is worth thinking over.	C'est une chose qui mérite réflexion.
To tell someone what one thinks of him.	Dire à quelqu'un son fait.
To think better of it.	Se raviser.
To think better of one's determination.	Revenir sur sa résolution.
To think much of ....	Avoir une haute opinion de ..., faire grand cas de ....
To think that ... !	Et dire que ... !
To think twice before ....	Y regarder à deux fois avant de ....

*Thorn.*

Every rose has its thorn.	Il n'y a pas de rose sans épines.
To be upon thorns.	Être sur des épines, être au supplice.

*Thoroughfare.*

No thoroughfare.	On ne passe pas, passage interdit au public ; rue barrée.
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*Though.*

Though it were only to ....	Ne fût-ce que ( <i>or</i> quand ce ne serait que) pour ....
Though his crimes be ever so great.	Quelque ( <i>or</i> si) grands que soient ses crimes.
Even though they were to succeed.	Quand ( <i>quand même</i> , quand bien même) ils réussiraient.

## 113.

*Thought.*

On second thoughts.	Réflexion faite, tout bien considéré.
The mere thought of it ....	Rien que d'y penser ....
To collect one's thoughts.	Se recueillir.

To dismiss from one's thoughts.	Chasser de son esprit.
To keep one's thoughts to one's self.	Garder pour soi ses réflexions.
To read someone's thoughts.	Lire dans la pensée de quelqu'un.
To take thought of ....	S'inquiéter de ..., se préoccuper de ....
To take no thought of the morrow.	Vivre au jour le jour.

*Thousand.*

It is a thousand to one that ....	Il y a mille à parier contre un que ....
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*Thread.*

To hang by a thread.	Ne tenir qu'à un fil.
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*Through.*

Through and through.	D'outre en outre, de part en part.
To carry something through.	Mener quelque chose à bonne fin.
To hear something through.	Entendre quelque chose jusqu'au bout, d'un bout à l'autre.
To fall through.	Ne pas aboutir.

*Throw, to.*

To throw away an opportunity.	Perdre une occasion.
To throw one's self upon the protection of ....	Se mettre sous (or avoir recours à) la protection de ....
To be thrown ( <i>from a horse</i> ).	Être jeté à bas de son cheval, vider les arçons.

*Tide.*

To go with the tide.	Suivre le courant.
To stem the tide.	Lutter contre le courant.

## 114.

*Time.*

As times go.	Par le temps qui court.
At any time.	N'importe quand.
At different times.	A diverses reprises.
At my time of day.	A mon âge.
In the time of ....	Du temps de ... ; à l'époque de ....
In time, in course of time.	Avec le temps.
In time, in good time.	A temps.
In time ( <i>mus.</i> ).	En mesure.
In time to come.	A l'avenir, désormais, dorénavant.
In no time.	En un rien de temps, en moins d'un rien.
In proper time and place.	En temps et lieu.

It is high time for you to ....	Il est grand temps que vous ... ( <i>with subjunct.</i> ).
Manners change with the times.	Autres temps, autres mœurs.
This time last year.	Il y a un an.
This time next year.	L'an prochain ( <i>or</i> l'année prochaine) à pareille époque.
Till the end of time.	Jusqu'à la fin des siècles.
Time out of mind.	De temps immémorial.
Time wasted is lost indeed.	Le temps perdu ne se répare pas.
Time will show.	Qui vivra verra.
To beat time.	Battre la mesure.
To be before one's time.	Être en avance.
To be behind one's time.	Être en retard.
To comply with the times.	S'accommoder aux circonstances.
To have a bad time of it.	En voir de dures ; passer un mauvais quart d'heure.
To have a fine time.	Se donner du bon temps, s'en donner.
To keep time.	Aller en mesure ; ( <i>of a watch</i> ) être à l'heure.
To take one's own time.	Prendre tout son temps, ne pas se presser.

## 115.

	<i>Tiptoe.</i>
To be, to stand, on tiptoe.	Se tenir sur la pointe des pieds.
	<i>Tit.</i>
Tit for tat.	A bon chat bon rat.
To give tit for tat.	Rendre la pareille.
	<i>Together.</i>
For hours together.	Pendant des heures entières, plusieurs heures de suite.
	<i>Toil, to.</i>
To toil and moil.	Peiner, ( <i>fam.</i> ) s'échiner, suer sang et eau.
	<i>Token.</i>
As a token of esteem.	En témoignage d'estime.
To give token of ....	Annoncer, indiquer.
	<i>Tone.</i>
In an angry tone.	D'un ton colère ( <i>or</i> irrité).
To speak in a low tone.	Parler à voix basse.

*Tongue.*

To have a gl'ib tongue.	Avoir la langue bien pendue.
To have on the tip of one's tongue.	Avoir sur le bout de la langue
To put out one's tongue.	Tirer la langue.

*Too much.*

It is too much of a good thing.	C'en est trop.
That was too much for him to bear.	C'en était plus qu'il n'en pouvait supporter.
The task was too much for them.	La tâche était au-dessus de leurs forces.
You are too much for him.	Il n'est pas de force à se mesurer avec vous.

## 116.

*Tooth.*

In the teeth of ....	En dépit de ..., malgré ....
To cast in someone's teeth.	Jeter à la figure ( <i>or fam.</i> au nez) de quelqu'un.
To cut one's teeth.	Faire ses dents.
To go at it tooth and nail.	Y aller de bon ( <i>or</i> de tout) cœur.
To grind one's teeth.	Grincer des dents.
To have a sweet tooth.	Aimer les douceurs.
To have a tooth out.	Se faire arracher une dent.

*Top.*

From top to bottom.	Du haut en bas ; de fond en comble.
From top to toe.	De la tête aux pieds, des pieds à la tête.
To be at the top of one's form.	Être à la tête ( <i>or</i> le premier) de sa classe.

*Touch.*

A touch of the gout.	Une légère attaque de goutte.
To put to the touch.	Mettre à l'épreuve.

*Trace, to.*

To trace an event up to its origin.	Remonter jusqu'à l'origine d'un événement.
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*Train.*

In the train of ....	A la suite de ....
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*Trap.*

To set a trap.	Dresser un piège.
To be caught in the trap.	Se laisser prendre au piège, donner dans le panneau.

## 117.

*Tread, to.*

To tread in someone's foot-steps.	Marcher sur les traces de quelqu'un.
To tread the boards.	Monter sur les planches.
To be trodden to death.	Être écrasé sous les pieds.

*Tree.*

To be at the top of the tree.	Être au haut de l'échelle, tenir le haut du pavé.
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*Trespasser.*

Trespassers will be prosecuted.	Défense d'entrersous peine d'amende.
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*Trial.*

To bring to trial.	Mettre en jugement.
To be brought to (or to take one's) trial.	Passer en jugement.
To make a trial of ....	Faire l'essai de ....
To take on trial.	Prendre à l'essai.
To meet with sad trials.	Être cruellement éprouvé.

*Trick.*

To be at one's tricks.	Faire des siennes.
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*Trim.*

To be in proper trim.	Être en bon ordre, bien tenu.
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*Trip.*

To take a trip.	Faire un petit voyage, une excursion, un tour.
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*Trip, to.*

To catch someone tripping.	Prendre (or surprendre) quelqu'un en faute, en défaut.
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*Trot.*

To bring to a trot.	Mettre au trot.
To go at a round trot.	Aller au grand trot.

## 118.

*Trouble.*

To take the trouble to ....	Prendre (or se donner) la peine de ....
It is not worth the trouble.	Cela n'en vaut pas la peine.
To be in trouble.	Être dans la peine, avoir du chagrin, des soucis.
To get into trouble.	S'attirer des désagréments, se faire une mauvaise affaire.

	<i>Trouble, to.</i>
I will trouble you for ....	Puis-je vous demander ... ? Auriez-vous la bonté de ( <i>or</i> voulez-vous bien) me donner ( <i>or</i> me passer) ... ?
May I trouble you to ... ?	Puis-je vous prier de ... ? Seriez-vous assez bon pour ... ? Voudriez-vous avoir la bonté de ... ?

	<i>Truant.</i>
To play truant.	Faire l'école buissonnière.

	<i>Trust.</i>
To commit to the trust of ....	Confier à la garde de ....
To hold in trust.	Avoir en dépôt.

	<i>Truth.</i>
There is some truth in what he says.	Il y a du vrai dans ce qu'il dit.
To tell the truth ..., truth to say ....	A vrai dire ....
Truth will out.	Tôt ou tard la vérité se fait jour, la vérité se sait toujours.

	<i>Tune.</i>
To be in tune.	Être d'accord.
To sing in tune, out of tune.	Chanter juste, chanter faux.
To sing to another tune.	Changer de gamme ( <i>or</i> de ton).
To sing to the same tune.	S'entendre.
To the tune of ....	Pour la somme de ....

## 119.

	<i>Turn.</i>
At every turn.	A tout moment, à tout propos, ( <i>fam.</i> ) à tout bout de champ
By turns, in turn.	A tour de rôle ; tour à tour.
Each one in his turn.	Chacun à son tour.
One good turn deserves another.	A beau jeu beau retour.
To be done to a turn.	Être cuit à point.
To do someone a bad turn.	Jouer un mauvais tour à quelqu'un.
To do someone a good turn.	Rendre un service à quelqu'un.
To take a turn.	( <i>Of persons</i> ) Faire un tour ; ( <i>of things</i> ) prendre une tournure.
Whose turn is it ?	A qui le tour ? A qui est-ce (à) ... ?
You gave me quite a turn.	Vous m'avez tout bouleversé.

*Turn, to.*

How will it all turn out ?	Comment tout cela finira-t-il ?
To turn out to be ....	Se trouver être ....
To turn over and over again.	Tourner et retourner, tourner dans tous les sens.
To turn round and round ( <i>intrans.</i> ).	Tournoyer.
If anything turns up.	Si quelque chose se présente.

## U.

## 120.

*Unawares.*

To take unawares.	Prendre au dépourvu.
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*Unconscious.*

To be unconscious.	Avoir perdu connaissance, être sans connaissance.
To be unconscious of ....	N'avoir pas [la] conscience de ... ; ne pas s'apercevoir de ....

*Understand, to.*

It is understood that ....	Il est entendu ( <i>or</i> convenu) que ....
There is something understood.	Il y a quelque chose de sous-entendu.
To give to understand.	Donner à entendre, faire entendre.
To make one's self understood.	Se faire comprendre.

*Understanding.*

There was an understanding between them.	Ils étaient d'intelligence, ils s'entendaient.
To come to an understanding with ....	S'entendre avec ....

*Undertone.*

To speak in an undertone.	Parler à demi-voix, à voix basse.
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*Unkindly.*

To take something unkindly.	Prendre quelque chose en mauvaise part.
To take it unkindly of someone that ....	Savoir mauvais gré à quelqu'un de ....

*Unknown.*

Unknown to me, to them.	A mon insu, à leur insu.
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*Until.*

Let us wait until ....	Attendons que ... ( <i>with subjunct.</i> ).
We shall not come back until next month.	Nous ne reviendrons pas avant ( <i>or</i> nous ne reviendrons que) le mois prochain.
Do not go until I tell you.	Ne vous en allez pas avant que je vous le dise.
I will not go until I have seen them.	Je ne m'en irai pas avant de les avoir vus ( <i>or</i> que je ne les aie vus).

## 121.

*Up.*

It is all up with him.	C'en est fait de lui.
Time is up.	Il est l'heure.
To be hard up.	Être gêné, à court d'argent.
To be well up in ....	Être fort en ....
To be up to ....	Être à la hauteur de ....
To come up to ... ( <i>fig.</i> ).	Répondre à ....
To live up to one's income.	Dépenser tout son revenu.
To walk up and down.	Se promener de long en large.
The ups and downs.	Les hauts et les bas, les vicissitudes.

*Uppermost.*

To be uppermost.	Prédominer ; avoir le dessus, l'emporter.
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*Upside.*

To turn upside down.	Mettre sens dessus dessous, bouleverser.
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*Use.*

It is of no use waiting.	Il est inutile ( <i>or</i> il ne sert de rien) d'attendre.
It is of no use for you to speak, you will not persuade me.	Vous avez beau parler ( <i>or</i> c'est en vain que vous parlez), vous ne me persuaderez pas.
To have no further use for ....	N'avoir plus besoin de ....
What is the use of that ?	A quoi sert cela ?
What is the use of writing ?	A quoi sert [-il] d'écrire ? A quoi bon écrire ?
Use is second nature.	L'habitude est une seconde nature.

*Use, to.*

To use someone ill.	En user mal avec ( <i>or</i> mal agir envers) quelqu'un.
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*Usual.***As usual.**Comme de coutume, comme d'habitude, comme à l'ordinaire (*or* d'ordinaire).*Utmost.***At the utmost.**

Tout au plus.

**To do one's utmost.**Faire tous ses efforts, tout son possible (*or fam.* faire des pieds et des mains).**V.****122.***Value.***To set a high value upon ....**

Attacher un grand prix à ..., faire grand cas de ....

*Variance.***To be at variance with ....**(*Of persons*) Être en désaccord avec ... ; être en mauvais termes, en mésintelligence avec ..., être brouillé avec ... ; (*of things*) être en contradiction (*or* en désaccord) avec ....**To set at variance.**Brouiller, mettre la discorde entre ...  
mettre mal ensemble.*Vengeance.***To cry for vengeance.**

Crier vengeance.

**With a vengeance.**Furieusement, terriblement ; (*of thrashing*) d'importance.*Vent.***To give vent to ....**Donner carrière (*or* libre cours) à ..., exhaler.*Venture.***At a venture.**

Au hasard, à l'aventure.

*Venture, to.***Nothing venture, nothing have.** Qui ne risque rien n'a rien.*Verge.***To be on the verge of fainting.**

Être sur le point de s'évanouir.

**To be on the verge of war.**

Être à la veille d'une guerre.

**To be on the very verge of ruin.**

Être à deux doigts de sa perte.

*Victim.*

To die a victim to .... Mourir victime de ....

*Vie, to.*

To vie with each other in .... Rivaliser de .. ; faire assaut de ....  
 They vied with one another C'était à qui ... (*with condit.*).  
 as to who should ....

## 123.

*Vieuv.*

To be on view. Être exposé ; être ouvert au public.  
 To have a bird's eye view of .... Avoir une vue à vol d'oiseau de ...  
 To get a nearer view of .... Examiner de plus près.  
 To take a different view of .... Envisager différemment.  
 With a view to .... En vue de ..., dans l'intention de ....

*Violence.*

To do violence to one's feelings. Se faire violence.

*Vogue.*

To bring into vogue. Mettre en vogue.

*Voice.*

At the top of one's voice. A tue-tête.  
 In a subdued voice. D'une voix étouffée.  
 With one voice. D'une commune voix.  
 Without a dissentient voice. A l'unanimité des voix.

*Volume.*

To speak volumes. Dire beaucoup.

*Vote.*

To go (to put) to the vote. Aller (mettre) aux voix.

*Vow.*

To make a vow to ... Faire vœu de ..., jurer de ....

## W, Y.

## 124.

*Wade, to.*

To wade over a river. Passer à gué une rivière.  
 To wade through a difficulty. Venir à bout d'une difficulté.  
 To wade through a bundle of Examiner laborieusement une liasse  
 papers. de papiers.

	<i>Wager.</i>
To lay a wager.	Faire une gageure, un pari ; gager, parier.
	<i>Waist.</i>
To seize someone round the waist.	Saisir quelqu'un à bras-le-corps.
	<i>Wait.</i>
To lie in wait.	Se tenir en embuscade, être à l'affût.
	<i>Wait, to.</i>
To keep someone waiting.	Faire attendre quelqu'un.
To wait at table.	Servir à table.
To wait upon an invalid.	Soigner un malade.
	<i>Wake.</i>
In the wake of ....	( <i>Of a person</i> ) A la suite de ; ( <i>of a ship</i> ) dans le sillage de ....
	<i>Walk.</i>
It is only an hour's walk.	Il n'y a qu'une heure de marche.
To take a walk.	Faire une promenade, aller se promener.
To take out for a walk.	Mener promener.
	<i>Walk, to.</i>
To walk ten miles.	Faire dix milles (à pied).
To walk the hospitals.	Faire sa médecine.
	125.
	<i>Wall.</i>
To go to the wall.	Être battu, avoir le dessous ; faire faillite.
To take the wall.	Prendre le haut du pavé.
	<i>Wane.</i>
To be on the wane.	Être sur son déclin.
	<i>Want.</i>
For want of something better.	Faute de mieux.
To be in want.	Être dans le besoin, dans la gêne.
To die of want.	Mourir de misère.

*Want, to.*

All that is wanting is ....	Tout ce qu'il faut, c'est ....
The more one has, the more one wants.	L'appétit vient en mangeant.
To want for nothing.	Ne manquer de rien.
Two of the pearls were wanting.	Il manquait deux des perles.
Wanted ( <i>in advertisements</i> ) ....	On demande ....
You are wanted.	On vous demande.

*War.*

To inure to war.	Aguerrir.
To wage war against ....	Faire la guerre à ...

*Warning.*

To be a warning to ....	Servir de leçon à ....
To give a month's warning.	Donner congé un mois d'avance.
To discharge someone at a moment's warning.	Renvoyer quelqu'un (donner son congé à quelqu'un) sans avertissement préalable.

## 126.

*Watch.*

It is seven by my watch.	Il est sept heures à ma montre.
Your watch is too fast, too slow.	Votre montre avance, retarde.
To be upon the watch.	Être ( <i>or se tenir</i> ) sur ses gardes, avoir l'œil au guet; être aux aguets, à l'affût; ( <i>mil.</i> ) être de garde; ( <i>nav.</i> ) être de quart.
To keep good watch.	Faire bonne garde.
To lie on the watch for ....	Être à l'affût de ..., guetter.

*Water.*

It is high (low) water.	La marée est haute, basse.
It is low water with me.	Je suis à sec.
To be as dull as ditch water.	Être ennuyeux comme la pluie.
To be of the first water.	Être de première eau; ( <i>fig.</i> ) être de première force, de la première trempe.
To get into hot water.	S'attirer une mauvaise affaire, se mettre dans le pétrin.
To hold water ( <i>fig.</i> ).	Être solide, supporter l'examen.
Still waters run deep.	Il n'est pire eau que l'eau qui dort.

*Water, to.*

That made his mouth water.	Cela lui fit venir l'eau à la bouche.
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## 127.

## Way.

All the way.	Tout le long du chemin.
This way.	De ce côté-ci, par ici; de cette manière [-ci].
Which way ?	De quel côté ? par où ? de quelle manière ?
To cut, to force, to push one's way.	Se frayer ( <i>or</i> s'ouvrir) un chemin, un passage.
To feel one's way.	Aller à tâtons; ( <i>fig.</i> ) sonder le terrain.
To find a way to ....	Trouver moyen de ....
To find one's way into ....	S'introduire dans ....
To give way.	Céder; lâcher pied; se laisser aller.
To go a great way with ....	Avoir beaucoup d'influence ( <i>or</i> faire grand effet) sur ....
To go one's way.	Passer son chemin.
To go the right (wrong) way to work.	S'y prendre bien (mal).
To have a way of one's own of ....	Avoir une façon à soi de ....
To have one's own way.	Agir à sa fantaisie, à sa guise, à son idée, faire à sa tête.
Not to know which way to turn.	Ne savoir où donner de la tête ( <i>or fam.</i> sur quel pied danser).
To lead the way.	Marcher en tête, ouvrir la marche.
To lose one's way.	S'égarer, se perdre.
To make the best of one's way to ....	Se rendre en toute hâte à ....
To see one's way to ....	Voir la possibilité de ....
By a long way.	De beaucoup, à beaucoup près.
By the way.	A propos; soit dit en passant; en passant.
By way of ....	En guise de ..., en manière de ....
In its way it is ....	Dans son genre c'est ....
In my own way.	A ma façon ( <i>or</i> manière).
In some way or other.	D'une manière ou d'une autre, de façon ou d'autre.
In the way of (in point of) ....	En fait de ..., en matière de ....
To be in a bad way.	Être dans une triste position, dans de mauvais draps.
To be in a fair way to ....	Être en passe de ....
To be in someone's way.	Gêner quelqu'un.
To get into the way of it.	S'y habituer, s'y faire.
On the way.	En chemin, en route, chemin faisant.
To be on one's way to ....	Être en route pour ....

To get out of the way.	S'ôter du chemin ( <i>or de là</i> ), se garer, se ranger.
To get someone out of the way.	Éloigner quelqu'un.
To go out of one's way ( <i>fig.</i> ).	Se gêner, se déranger.
To keep out of the way ( <i>intrans.</i> ).	Se tenir à l'écart ( <i>or caché, éloigné</i> ).
To get under way.	Appareiller.

## 128.

*Weather.*

What's the weather like ?	Quel temps fait-il ?
In all weathers.	Par tous les temps.
In this weather.	Par un temps pareil, par le temps qu'il fait.

*Weed.*

III weeds grow apace.	Mauvaise herbe croît toujours.
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*Weight.*

To be worth one's weight in gold.	Valoir son pesant d'or.
To sell something for its weight in gold.	Vendre quelque chose au poids de l'or.

*Welcome.*

To bid someone welcome.	Souhaiter la bienvenue à quelqu'un.
To give a hearty welcome to ....	Faire un accueil cordial à ....
To be welcome.	Être le bienvenu.
To be welcome to ( <i>with a verb</i> ).....	Être libre de ....
You are welcome to all I possess.	Tout ce que je possède est à votre service, à votre disposition.

*Well.*

All's well that ends well.	Tout est bien qui finit bien, la fin couronne l'œuvre.
Well and good.	A la bonne heure.
That is all well and good, but ....	Tout cela est bel et bon, mais ....
Well, I never !	Pas possible !
It is well for him that ....	Il est heureux pour lui que ... ( <i>with subjunct.</i> ).
Let well alone.	Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien.
One might as well say ....	Autant vaudrait dire ....
To be well off, well-to-do.	Être à son aise, dans une bonne position.

## 129.

*What.*

Do what he will ....	Il a beau faire ..., quoi qu'il fasse ....
I tell you what.	Je vais vous dire.
Mr. What's-his-name.	Monsieur Chose.
To know what's what.	Y voir clair.
What little there is.	Le peu qu'il y a.
What about your friend ?	Et votre ami ?
What now ?	Qu'y a-t-il à présent ?
What of that ?	Qu'est-ce que cela fait ? Qu'im porte ?
What then ?	Après ? Et après ?
What though they should come ?	Eh bien ! quand [même] ils vien- draient ?
What with ... and with ....	Tant avec ... qu'avec ....

*Whisper.*

In a whisper.	A voix basse, tout bas ; à l'oreille.
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*White.*

To be as white as a sheet.	Être blanc comme un linge.
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*Whole.*

Upon the whole.	A tout prendre, en somme.
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*Wholesale.*

To sell wholesale and retail.	Vendre en gros et en détail.
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## 130.

*Will.*

Of one's own free will.	De son plein gré.
With a will.	De bon cœur, avec ardeur.
Where there is a will, there is a way.	Vouloir, c'est pouvoir.
To bear someone good will.	Vouloir du bien à quelqu'un.
To bear someone ill will.	Vouloir du mal (or en vouloir) à quelqu'un.
To have one's will.	Agir à sa volonté, faire à sa guise, à son idée, à sa tête.
To have a will of one's own.	Avoir une volonté à soi, vouloir bien ce qu'on veut.
To take the will for the deed.	Accepter l'intention pour le fait.

*Willing.*

God willing.	S'il plaît à Dieu.
Willing or unwilling.	Bon gré, mal gré.
To be quite willing to ....	Être tout disposé à ..., ne pas mieux demander que de ....

*Wind.*

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.	A quelque chose malheur est bon.
There is something in the wind.	Il y a quelque chose en train (or qui couve).
Wind and weather permitting.	Si le temps le permet.

*Wing.*

On the wing.	Au vol.
To take wing.	Prendre son vol (or sa volée), s'envoler.

## 131.

*Wise.*

A word to the wise is enough.	A bon entendeur salut.
To be none the wiser for it.	N'en être pas plus avancé.

*Wish, to.*

I wish I were ....	Je voudrais être ....
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*Wit.*

To have one's wits about one.	Avoir toute sa présence d'esprit.
To have lost one's wits.	Avoir perdu la tête, la raison, être hors de son bon sens.
To be at one's wits' end.	Être au bout de son latin ; ne plus savoir à quel saint se vouer.
To live by one's wits.	Vivre d'expédients, d'industrie.
To come to one's wits again.	Reprendre ses esprits.

*Witness.*

To bear witness to ....	Rendre témoignage de ..., témoigner de ....
To call someone to witness that ....	Prendre quelqu'un à témoin que ....

*Wonder.*

For a wonder.	Chose surprenante, par miracle.
No wonder !	Ce n'est pas étonnant.
The wonder is that ....	Ce qu'il y a d'étonnant, c'est que ... (with subjunct.).
To promise wonders.	Promettre monts et merveilles.
To work wonders.	Faire des prodiges, faire merveille.

## 132.

*Word.*

Idle words.	Des paroles en l'air.
By word of mouth.	De vive voix, verbalement.
In other words.	En d'autres termes.



With these words (so saying) ....

Take my word for it.

To be a man of one's word.

To be as good as (to keep) one's word.

To break one's word.

To come to high words.

To eat one's words.

To have words with ....

To send word to ....

To take someone at his word.

To translate word for word.

To repeat word for word.

A maid of all work.

It is a work of love.

To be out of work.

To make work for ....

To go, to set to work.

To throw out of work.

A ces mots (*or ce disant*) ....

Croyez-m'en.

Être homme de parole.

Tenir parole.

Manquer à sa parole.

En venir aux injures.

Rétracter ses paroles, se rétracter.

Se disputer, se quereller avec ....

Envoyer (*or faire*) dire à ....

Prendre quelqu'un au mot.

Traduire mot à mot.

Répéter mot pour mot.

### Work.

Une bonne à tout faire.

C'est un véritable plaisir.

Être sans travail, chômer.

Tailler de la besogne à ....

Se mettre à l'œuvre, à l'ouvrage, au travail ; s'y prendre.

Priver de travail, faire chômer.

### 133.

#### World.

All the world over.

For all the world.

In the next world.

Such is the way of the world.

To come into the world.

To do someone a world of good.

To the world's end.

Whatever in the world are you saying ?

Dans le monde entier.

Exactement ; (*with a neg.*) pour rien au monde.

Dans l'autre monde.

Ainsi va le monde.

Venir au monde.

Faire à quelqu'un un bien infini.

Jusqu'au bout du monde.

Que diantre (*or que diable*) dites-vous ?

#### Worse.

To be the worse for drink.

To be very little the worse for wear.

To be none the worse for it.

Not to think the worse of ....

Être pris de boisson.

N'être presque pas usé, être presque neuf.

Ne pas s'en trouver plus mal, ne pas s'en ressentir.

N'avoir pas moins bonne opinion de ....

To begin again worse than ever.	Recommencer de plus belle.
To get worse and worse.	Aller de mal en pis, de pis en pis.
To make it worse....	Pour surcroît de malheur ....

## 134.

*Worst.*

Should the worst come to the worst.	Au pis aller.
To do one's worst.	Faire du pis qu'on peut.
Do your worst.	Faites ce que vous voudrez.
To have the worst of it.	Avoir le dessous.
To suppose the worst.	Mettre les choses au pis.

*Worth.*

Give me two francs' worth of ....	Donnez-moi pour deux francs de ....
To have one's money's worth.	En avoir pour son argent.
Not to be worth much.	Ne pas valoir grand'chose.
It is not worth while.	Cela n'en vaut pas la peine.
To be worth seeing.	Valoir la peine (or mériter) d'être vu.
That is worth knowing.	C'est bon à savoir.
To be worth ten thousand pounds ( <i>of persons</i> ).	Avoir, posséder (or être riche de) dix mille livres.

*Would.*

As ill luck would have it ....	Par malheur ....
Would that you had ... !	Que n'avez-vous ... !
Would to Heaven that ... !	Plût au ciel que ... ! ( <i>with subjunct.</i> ).

## 135.

*Wreck (or rack).*

To go to wreck (rack) and ruin.	Courir à sa perte, se ruiner ; ( <i>of things</i> ) tomber en ruine.
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*Wreck, to.*

To be wrecked.	Faire naufrage.
To be wrecked with the loss of all hands.	Périr corps et biens.

*Wrong.*

To be wrong ( <i>of a watch</i> ).	Aller mal.
There is something wrong.	Il y a quelque chose qui ne va pas ( <i>or qui cloche</i> ).
That is wrong of him.	C'est mal à lui, c'est mal de sa part.

**That is the wrong book.**

Ce n'est pas le livre qu'il faut, ce n'est pas là le livre.

**To apply to the wrong person.**

S'adresser mal, mal tomber.

**To be on the wrong track.**

Faire fausse route.

**To come at the wrong time.**

Venir mal à propos.

**To take the wrong direction.**

Se tromper de direction.

*Yarn.*

**To spin a yarn.**

Débiter une longue histoire.

*Year.*

**From year's end to year's end.**

D'un bout de l'année à l'autre.

**New Year's Day.**

Le jour de l'an, le nouvel an.

**Of late years.**

Dans ces derniers temps. depuis quelques années.

**One year with another.**

Une année dans l'autre, bon an mal an.

**To grow in years.**

Avancer en âge.

**To have a private income of four hundred a year.**

Avoir dix mille francs de rente.

**To wish someone a happy New Year.**

Souhaiter la bonne année à quelqu'un.

## PART II

### EXERCISES

#### FOR *VIVA VOCE* PRACTICE

##### 1-3

###### (a)

(1) Peace then reigned at home and abroad. (2) Knowing how busy you are, I would not disturb you on any account. (3) Can these flowers pass the winter in the open air? (4) When all comes to all, the harm is not so great as you think. (5) The irascible new-comer soon brought an action against his neighbour. (6) If you believe me, you will let it alone. (7) There was a report abroad that the King was within an ace of death. (8) I was in the act of writing to you when I received your letter. (9) What a clever fellow! Nothing comes amiss to him. (10) The poor man was all broken down with age. (11) Every evening we had to give her an account of all we had done during the day. (12) Opening the door quietly, he stepped in without any more ado. (13) Well, do they refuse?—Not exactly, but it amounts to the same thing. (14) When we discovered him, he was more dead than alive. (15) Your friend, I confess, did not please me much at first, but he improves on acquaintance. (16) We called again and again, but no one answered. (17) I cannot believe that he did it of his own accord. (18) If that is all, you may set your mind at ease.

###### (b)

(1) Is your brother still under age?—He will come of age at the end of next month. (2) The wayfarer was all abroad when he was told what had happened. (3) What can ever make amends for such a loss? (4) How difficult it will be for him to make amends for his

faults ! (5) Go on ahead to announce our arrival. (6) If he does not obey, stop his allowance. (7) I am quite angry with myself for my oversight. (8) His last work is by all accounts the best he has ever produced. (9) Is it not to the youngest of the three sisters that your cousin is paying his addresses ? (10) I hope that you will not take amiss what I have to tell you. (11) Let him alone, or he will never finish his work. (12) Their garden is at least as large again as ours. (13) The thief was at length caught in the very act. (14) Before condemning them, you must take into account all they have had to suffer. (15) No man alive is more obliging than he is. (16) How long were you on short allowance ? (17) Let us take advantage of the night to make our escape. (18) It would be a shame to take advantage of their kindness.

## (c)

(1) There is nothing so refreshing for the mind as travelling abroad. (2) It was decided with one accord to begin the operations that very day. (3) No one is ignorant of her faults, but for all that everybody loves her. (4) On their return he called them to account for their strange behaviour. (5) Where are my papers ? Had I not told you to let them alone ? (6) At the sight of that sum the beggar thought himself the richest man alive. (7) Now is the moment to call into action all our resources. (8) Do you know that we have been within an ace of being drowned ? (9) My brother intends to go to America as soon as he is of age. (10) That is what I call much ado about nothing. (11) It is impossible to talk with him, he construes everything amiss. (12) Let me alone for that, and you will see. (13) In judging him you must make allowance for his youth. (14) They were both so shy that I found it very hard to keep the conversation alive. (15) That was a mistake which his enemies soon turned to account. (16) It might not be amiss for you to inform them of your project. (17) Instead of working, he spent half his time in building castles in the air. (18) That is not enough, I must have as much again. (19) The besieged had one and all sworn to perish rather than surrender.

## 4-6.

## (a)

(1) There is no one like him for striking a bargain. (2) We have arranged everything to the best of our power. (3) The two new friends soon went out arm in arm. (4) If he persists in his design, what is that to us after all ? (5) You should pay more attention to what you are told. (6) This last argument turned the balance in his favour. (7) When we arrived, the stag was standing at bay. (8) To all appearances the struggle will be a hard one. (9) Had it not

been for his presence of mind, the carriage would have overturned. (10) Why do you always keep in the background? (11) This sudden apparition struck all the by-standers with awe. (12) Does that suit you? Yes? Well, it is a bargain. (13) I am sure to see him to-day, I have made an appointment with him. (14) It was hard to guess who would have the best of it. (15) When he is beside himself, he is capable of anything. (16) You must be beside yourself to speak in that way. (17) For aught I know, he is a reliable man. (18) The sentry was walking backwards and forwards in front of the gate. (19) Come and help us, we want it badly. (20) I think he is far too sharp to take the bait.

## (b)

(1) A bargain is a bargain. (2) Judging from appearances, the allies cannot fail to be victorious. (3) Were I to wait three hours, I must see him. (4) What would become of her children, if she were to die? (5) To the best of my recollection, it was in October that I met him. (6) The garrison came out with bag and baggage. (7) As soon as he stated his name, he was received with open arms. (8) I am certain of what I say, I have it on good authority. (9) At these words the old man uttered a cry and fell backwards. (10) Let us start at once to make the best of this opportunity. (11) The slightest push would have thrown him off his balance. (12) If they still see each other from time to time, it is only for the sake of appearances. (13) Undoubtedly he is a very amiable man, but he has no backbone. (14) I cannot write, I have a bad finger. (15) After music, he turned his attention to literature. (16) We must go at once if we want to keep our appointment. (17) May I ask you how much you gave for that picture?—Oh! I had it a bargain. (18) Be that as it may, we have nothing to fear for the moment. (19) How long have you been dancing attendance? (20) To see the minister, he had to dance attendance the whole morning.

## (c)

(1) I should prefer not to go, but I feel bound to put in an appearance. (2) As soon as he heard the news, he made the best of his way to Paris. (3) Away with compliments, if you please. (4) They say that he is very badly off just now. (5) What will you give us into the bargain? (6) With his pistol he kept them in awe until our return. (7) What! they won't come? that is really too bad! (8) Make haste, it is high time we packed up bag and baggage. (9) Sitting with folded arms on the box, the driver was waiting for the signal. (10) Meat here, on an average, costs eighteen pence a pound. (11) Although he has spent the greater part of his life in travelling abroad, he is a patriot to the backbone. (12) Do your best, and call me if you want any help. (13) The arrival of his brother soon

put him into the background. (14) The more I think of it, the more it beats me. (15) Since his last freak, we keep him at arm's length. (16) Everybody seemed to be all attention to her. (17) With a handful of men he kept at bay a whole battalion. (18) The old miser's heart was, as it were, dead to all feeling. (19) We must make the best of a bad bargain. (20) At the news of his success, he was beside himself with joy.

## 7-9.

## (a)

(1) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. (2) In spite of so many reverses, he preserved to his last breath his faith in the triumph of his country. (3) The prisoner was lying on the ground, bound hand and foot. (4) It was in vain that I tried to get the better of this unaccountable sadness. (5) The youngest of the competitors easily got the better of all the others. (6) Let us stop an instant, I am quite out of breath. (7) With a trembling hand he broke open the letter. (8) You are rather late, but better late than never. (9) I must go and bid them farewell. (10) Two or three times a week his drunkard of a father beat him black and blue. (11) How long can you run without getting out of breath? (12) I should never have thought him capable of committing such a breach of friendship. (13) Let us play above board. (14) Hidden in the dark, I could hear them speaking under their breath. (15) You should break that child of this bad habit. (16) The garden wall was only breast high. (17) Who knows what will happen between this and then? (18) Thanks to this stratagem, the town was taken without striking a blow. (19) Are you not tired out?—Not a bit of it. (20) Receiving no answer, they broke open the door.

## (b)

(1) The houses here are little better than huts. (2) Who ever is that man, who makes bold with everybody? (3) This hurried flight had put us all out of breath. (4) The harvest bids fair to be above the average. (5) Young as he is, he bids fair to become a minister before long. (6) I am in the same boat as you. (7) As soon as we break up, we shall go to Italy. (8) Seizing his pistol in a fit of despair, he blew his brains out. (9) Would it not be better for us to wait a little? (10) Neither of them will come, I'll be bound. (11) Let us kill two birds with one stone. (12) Why do you not bring him to book? (13) Stick no bills. (14) Finding the door open, he made bold to go in without knocking. (15) The puny little child was all over black and blue. (16) I should not like to have a bone to pick with that man. (17) On the shelf there were only a few books bound in boards. (18) At the first words I uttered,

he looked black at me. (19) I trust that you will soon be better off. (20) All these details she gave us in the same breath. (21) How many times have I heard him say yes and no almost in the same breath !

(c)

(1) What is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh. (2) I hope that you are the better for your change of air. (3) Do not rack your brains for so little. (4) If they had not seen us, they would certainly have come to blows. (5) At seven in the morning he quietly breathed his last. (6) The prince and his attendants got on board a Spanish ship. (7) So great was her joy that it took her breath away. (8) Are you not bound in honour to defend him ? (9) Let them say what they like, I don't care a bit. (10) Hardly a week passed without his having a couple of black eyes. (11) I have tried everything, but am none the better for it. (12) Do you really believe him guilty of a breach of trust ? (13) Half an hour later they came back, covered with dust and gasping for breath. (14) I am much afraid that I am not in his good books. (15) Everything must be done between this and to-morrow evening. (16) Pressed with questions, he made a clean breast of it all. (17) Their sudden departure gave birth to all sorts of rumours. (18) You had better not have shown yourself. (19) How do you know that ?—A little bird told me so. (20) Why should we be surprised at it ? It was bound to happen.

## 10-12.

(a)

(1) Business is business. (2) Are you not up yet ? It is broad daylight. (3) I saw him but yesterday, and he did not tell me anything about it. (4) Get away, you have no business here. (5) The doctor declares it is only a cold, but that I must take care of myself. (6) Let bygones be bygones. (7) It is enough that he should knit his brow for everybody to be silent. (8) I will pay you a call as soon as I can. (9) Take care, there is a motor coming. (10) It seems that her mother died of a broken heart. (11) There is nobody here but knows him. (12) Don't trouble about that, I make it my business. (13) In a burst of passion he threatened me with his fist. (14) Let them do as they like, they are old enough to take care of themselves. (15) Do you imagine that I am at everybody's call ? (16) The foreigner bowed and answered a few words in broken English.

(b)

(1) Good wine needs no bush. (2) All this had taken place in broad daylight. (3) Don't show yourself, but keep within call.



(4) Nobody can see him in the morning except on business. (5) Take care you do not offend them. (6) As soon as he rose, the orator was greeted with a burst of applause. (7) How lucky you are always to see the bright side of everything! (8) The wounded man tried to speak, but he could only utter a few broken words. (9) Mind your own business. (10) Under whose care will the child be placed? (11) Can you come back to-morrow? I am full of business to-day. (12) No one is pleasanter than he when he unbends his brow. (13) Don't forget to put on the address 'C/o Monsieur Durand.' (14) Have you not heard that they are on the brink of ruin? (15) When I insisted, he shrugged his shoulders and told me to go about my business. (16) We have warned them many times, but what do they care?

## (c)

(1) Believe me, the game is not worth the candle. (2) It seems that he is very clever in his line of business. (3) Everybody in the house was at her beck and call. (4) Go if you like, but take good care he does not see you. (5) Now let us seize the bull by the horns. (6) Why do you not send them about their business? (7) Do not beat about the bush, but tell me frankly what you want. (8) I know that they will all blame me, but I don't care. (9) You won't go far if you continue to burn the candle at both ends. (10) I cannot but believe that it is their own fault. (11) When does your father intend to give up business? (12) The ambassador's nephew accompanied him in the capacity of secretary. (13) It is as broad as it is long. (14) Casting down her eyes, she answered him in a broken voice. (15) What business have you with their quarrels? (16) Hardly a fortnight passes but he writes to us. (17) Such was her dejection that she seemed no longer to care for anything.

## 13-15.

## (a)

(1) If that is the case, you are quite right. (2) That is a very good idea, but who will bell the cat? (3) We arrived so late that we could only catch a glimpse of them. (4) Who was in the chair yesterday? (5) I fear that it will not be easy for him to vindicate his character. (6) Charity begins at home. (7) What do you intend to do, should the case occur? (8) I have such a horror of debts that I never buy anything but cash down. (9) It seems to me that he carries it very high with you. (10) When candles are away, all cats are gray. (11) I am very glad to tell you that there is a slight change for the better this morning. (12) Which should you prefer, a motor car or a carriage and pair? (13) We shall start either to-morrow or on Saturday, as the case may be. (14) If he is so anxious

to try, why do you not let him take his chance ? (15) A cat may look at a king. (16) You will not come off so cheap as you think. (17) After a short struggle the thief was taken in charge to the police-station. (18) I am very sorry, but I have no change.

## (b)

(1) A burnt child dreads the fire. (2) As the case stands, it is impossible to foresee what the end will be. (3) I have been given a very good character of her. (4) When his eye caught mine, he hastened to turn away his head. (5) You should not stand upon ceremony with old friends like us. (6) Having lost my luggage, I had no change of linen. (7) We had been told that he was ill, but luckily it is not the case. (8) The noise was so great that the chairman was obliged to leave the chair. (9) That would be putting the cart before the horse. (10) I never saw anyone like him for looking to the main chance. (11) It is evidently a hard case, but we are not responsible for it. (12) Do you know his son ?—No, I do not ; but I know that he is a chip of the old block. (13) When the cat's away, the mice will play. (14) You will of course send us the parcel carriage free. (15) How miserable one feels when one is out of cash ! (16) Which of the two will carry it over the other ? (17) If I catch him at it, I don't think that he will ever begin again.

## (c)

(1) Don't count your chickens before they are hatched. (2) Such being the case, there is nothing to be done for the moment. (3) We have known him from a child, and from a child he was as taciturn as he is now. (4) I do not wish to be anyone's cat's-paw. (5) The picture he was so glad to have got for such a trifling sum was after all no great catch. (6) Who will take charge of your children during your absence ? (7) Holding his own life cheap, he did not spare the lives of his men. (8) What is the case with those people ? (9) If you want to see him at once, you will find him on 'Change. (10) How can you engage anyone without going for his character ? (11) Knowing that he would catch it on his return, he did not dare to go home. (12) Set your mind at ease ; that, I am sure, can never be your case. (13) It is his brother who manages everything ; as for him, he is a mere cipher. (14) Christmas comes but once a year. (15) If what he says is correct, that alters the case. (16) Are you sure that you will be a gainer by the change ? (17) Though a banker's daughter, she was not a good catch. (18) Don't speak of it to him, lest he should let the cat out of the bag.

## 16-18.

## (a)

(1) One gets accustomed to most things in course of time. (2) It was evident from his manners that he kept good company. (3) What should you do under such circumstances? (4) "Come what may," said he in a grave voice. (5) How could you do such a horrid thing in cold blood? (6) Meanwhile the Prussians were advancing under cover of night. (7) The prisoner was in close confinement. (8) Without being exactly selfish, she likes her comforts. (9) The project was given up out of consideration for him. (10) All the troops filed off with flying colours. (11) His health has been far from good this winter, but we hope that he will soon come round. (12) Who would imagine from their way of living that they are in bad circumstances? (13) If you are not comfortable in your place, do take mine. (14) They have company at dinner every Saturday. (15) It was not without difficulty that I kept my countenance. (16) That translation does not keep close enough to the original.

## (b)

(1) Silence gives consent. (2) When he came to, there was no longer anybody in the room. (3) That was what they were aiming at under cover of friendship. (4) Be of good comfort, this will not last long. (5) A second shot came close upon the first. (6) The impertinent fellow began to argue, but I soon gave him a clincher. (7) Have you not got a cold?—It is only a cold in the head. (8) I hardly recognised him at first, as he was in plain clothes. (9) How comes it that you are still here? (10) Why ever do you not pay him back in his own coin? (11) I received your letter in due course, but had no time to answer it earlier. (12) There are no beggars here, everybody seems to live in clover. (13) I reckon upon you to keep them company until my return. (14) Of the whole family he alone is in easy circumstances. (15) The question was still under consideration when I left. (16) Why should we do that? It would be carrying coals to Newcastle. (17) How could I give countenance to such a project?

## (c)

(1) I have been keeping close at work for more than a month. (2) Do you really think it will ever come to that? (3) It was nearly midnight when we parted company. (4) I hope that you were under cover during that heavy shower. (5) The sentry was not to let anyone approach under any circumstances. (6) The cloth was already laid when I arrived. (7) Upon further consideration we decided to wait until the morrow. (8) You will accompany us part of the way, won't you?—Of course. (9) Is there no one among you

that can give me a clue ? (10) Do not stay in this draught, if you do not want to catch cold. (11) Let us go into the garden whilst the cloth is being removed. (12) I shall be much obliged if you will kindly let me have an answer at your earliest convenience. (13) This unexpected question put him out of countenance. (14) Come in and make yourself comfortable. (15) In spite of the height from which he had fallen, he came off with only a few bruises. (16) If they are so sure of themselves, let them take their own course. (17) I am here in clover.

## 19-21.

## (a)

(1) To punish him for his ingratitude, his uncle cut him off with a shilling. (2) Follow my example and never buy anything on credit. (3) We are expecting their return any day. (4) Come any day at six, and you will be sure to find him. (5) Your letter under date of the 12th did not reach me until the 17th. (6) That madcap always has a crow to pluck with somebody. (7) Do you remember what we did this day last year ? (8) It seems to me that I should not have a moment's peace if I were in debt. (9) To crown all, it began to rain. (10) Thanks to his energy order was soon restored in some degree. (11) How wretched life must be when one is cursed with such an infirmity ! (12) The scene is laid in France, in the days of Henry IV. (13) You will think otherwise when you have reached years of discretion. (14) It is not our custom to give credit to anyone. (15) By dint of entreaties he at length obtained what he wanted. (16) When did you settle down here ?—Two years ago to the very day. (17) Let us take this short cut, or we shall be late. (18) In defiance of the orders he had received, the colonel would not leave his post.

## (b)

(1) Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. (2) Do you not regret now what you did ?—Not in the least degree. (3) I shall be greatly surprised if that child is ever a credit to his family. (4) If they live in such an extravagant way, they will soon run into debt. (5) When shall we see you again ?—This day fortnight at latest. (6) His cousin and he have been at daggers drawn for the last three months. (7) Why should I tell you anything more ? You will use your own discretion. (8) Such acts of violence were not uncommon in the days of old. (9) Let us drink the stirrup cup. (10) After running so many dangers, he died a natural death at the age of seventy. (11) I have to write to such a crowd of people that I never can bring my correspondence up to date. (12) We are only twenty miles from the sea, as the crow flies. (13) That is the dark

side of the picture. (14) I pity you to have to deal with that man. (15) How complicated life has become in our days ! (16) I have been told that he is very pleased with his situation.—I dare say ! He has hardly anything to do. (17) The explosion nearly frightened her to death. (18) How can anyone credit what such a babbler says ?

## (c)

(1) The die is cast. (2) Take care of what you say when you speak to him, he is touchy to a degree. (3) That sort of head-dress has long been out of date. (4) The boat plies every other day only. (5) It was not the first time that he was in his cups. (6) I give you credit for your good intentions, but good intentions are not enough. (7) If that man comes again, give him into custody. (8) When I went in, he looked daggers at me. (9) What decision have you come to ? (10) Having vainly looked for a situation, he was reduced to working by the day when he found a job. (11) I daresay you know that they are over head and ears in debt. (12) To act thus would be to set public opinion at defiance. (13) I confess that I do not believe him to be cut out for this post ; he is not up to date. (14) Although the enemy had the superiority of numbers, the Duke easily won the day. (15) Do not listen to him, he always sees the dark side of everything. (16) The situation is not so desperate as you think by a great deal. (17) What ! he refuses ? Well, that crowns all !

## 22-24.

## (a)

(1) Dead dogs cannot bite. (2) The few survivors were all put to the edge of the sword. (3) If what they say is true, he is done for. (4) We have been living next door to each other for the last two years. (5) After reading the letter, he tore it to pieces and trampled it in the dust. (6) As you may well imagine, I was not easy in my mind. (7) A trifling question of money had set them by the ears. (8) Have done, pray ; I am tired of it all. (9) The conspirators were to be tried with closed doors. (10) I was not on duty when the thing happened. (11) One must be very dull of apprehension not to see that. (12) The father had been out of employment for more than a month. (13) Try, and you will see that it is as easy as possible. (14) Do you know why they have suddenly taken a dislike to him ? (15) I strongly suspect her of having something to do with it. (16) The mere thought of that contingency drives me to distraction. (17) It seems that you have at last turned him out of doors ; well done !

## (b)

(1) Speak a little louder, if you please; I am dull of hearing. (2) Where are the children?—They are down by the river, making ducks and drakes. (3) The old man always had a doze after his lunch. (4) Write to me at once, do. (5) That was next door to a lie. (6) I quite agree with you, but it is easier said than done. (7) Dashing the glass to the ground, he trampled it into dust. (8) The elder son is getting on fairly well, but the other is going to the dogs. (9) Does not this shrill noise set your teeth on edge? (10) We implored him to give us his consent, but he turned a deaf ear to all our entreaties. (11) I should pity them more if the fault did not lie at their door. (12) There is not the slightest danger, make yourself easy about it. (13) It was in the dusk of the evening that the crime was committed. (14) Give me back my dictionary if you have done with it. (15) I have long since done with smoking. (16) Is it not to-morrow that you are to enter upon your duties? (17) Do not believe him, he will do nothing of the sort.

## (c)

(1) I have used every effort to convince them, but in vain. (2) If he told you that, it was only to throw dust in your eyes. (3) Let us rest a little, I am quite done up. (4) When there is anything wrong, they always lay it at his door. (5) What is that big book with gilt edges? (6) I am so accustomed to it that I could not do without it. (7) A few bundles of straw did us duty for a bed. (8) It was the end of the month, and his resources were at a very low ebb. (9) Now I am ready to listen to you with both ears. (10) If he loves her to distraction, why does he not marry her? (11) Take it easy, everything is going on as well as possible. (12) You have worked so hard that it is only fair you should take it easy now. (13) Do you want anything else?—No, thank you, that will do. (14) Whatever his faults may be, he cannot be accused of playing ducks and drakes with his money. (15) You lay too much emphasis on the first syllable of this word. (16) Give a dog a bad name and hang him. (17) You will excuse me, won't you, if I do not see you to the door.

## 25-27.

## (a)

(1) A forest stretches to the left as far as the eye can reach. (2) I am always glad to see you laugh, but not at my expense. (3) The arrival of visitors put an end to that stormy discussion. (4) Do you feel equal to the contest? (5) That is enough, you may retire now. (6) Ever and anon a thunderclap could still be heard in the distance. (7) Do not give yourself up to despair, there is an end to everything. (8) I have received ever so many letters

which I have not yet answered. (9) Why do you cast down your eyes? (10) We accept your invitation with great pleasure, but on condition that you will not go to any expense for us. (11) I am afraid there is no escape from it. (12) Everything was ready in the twinkling of an eye. (13) This long speech was listened to from end to end in frigid silence. (14) Does not your brother intend to enter the church? (15) Be they ever so powerful, we do not fear them. (16) I had been ordered to keep a sharp eye upon the prisoner. (17) When once he has expressed his opinion, there is an end of it.

## (b)

(1) Thrift is a very good thing, but it must not be carried to extremes. (2) That was more than enough to supply all my wants. (3) Go if you like, but have your eyes about you. (4) We all rejoice at the thought that this terrible winter is drawing to an end. (5) Why do you not come oftener? We hardly ever see you now. (6) I doubt whether they will cover their expenses. (7) That is a story that will make your hair stand on end. (8) Have all the witnesses already given evidence? (9) What a narrow escape we have had! (10) Nobody knew how he had managed to find favour in the king's eyes. (11) Extremes meet, as the proverb says. (12) When she begins to speak on that subject there is no end to it. (13) "What is your errand?" he asked in a rough voice. (14) I confess that, to a great extent, it is my own fault. (15) The neighbourhood is ever so much more beautiful than we thought. (16) Those details cannot be seen with the naked eye. (17) The new president showed himself quite equal to the situation.

## (c)

(1) Enough is as good as a feast. (2) The water was nearly even with the top of the parapet. (3) If I win that game, I shall be even with you. (4) It is a nasty trick on their part, but I will be even with them. (5) What a panorama you have before your eyes when you reach the summit! (6) Everything in the house gave evidence of the greatest poverty. (7) How shall we be able to meet such an expense? (8) The banners of all the groups bore the same inscription: "Liberty for ever!" (9) I shall not be surprised if he comes to a bad end. (10) Give an eye to what they do until we come back. (11) It appears that one of the prisoners has made good his escape. (12) I don't know whether they will attain their end, but they certainly deserve it. (13) It is only three years ago that he entered the law. (14) Do you not agree with me?—Yes, to a certain extent. (15) If he asks for some wine, give him ever so little. (16) I have spent the whole afternoon in running errands. (17) Believe me, it would not be prudent to drive him to extremities. (18) It was with great difficulty that they made both ends meet.

## 28-30.

## (a)

(1) Birds of a feather flock together. (2) Having tied him up to his bed, the thieves emptied all the drawers before his face. (3) How far is it from here to London? (4) Early in the spring the king took the field. (5) I have a fancy that I have already met you somewhere. (6) On leaving, he shook hands with us all in the English fashion. (7) Under favour of a thick fog they advanced without being seen. (8) What! he has the face to accuse us! (9) Do you want me to refuse?—Far from it. (10) How long have those broad sleeves been in fashion? (11) Soon after sunrise they were all at work in the open fields. (12) In spite of his disappointment he put a good face on the matter. (13) I had a fancy to go into the country this afternoon, but it is beginning to rain. (14) Although he was barely twenty-six, his reputation had already spread far and wide. (15) If the daughter is extravagant, the mother is thrifty to a fault. (16) Never fear, nobody will ever know anything about it. (17) I was so angry that I slammed the door in his face.

## (b)

(1) Far be it from me to forsake them! (2) To curry favour with the great was his only pursuit. (3) I should like to know who brought that ridiculous custom into fashion. (4) So far so good, but read what follows. (5) How does he dare to show his face here? (6) Knowing that he was hated by everybody, the favourite lived in bodily fear. (7) How many men can they bring into the field? (8) Owing to that accident, we did not arrive until far on into the night. (9) As soon as we informed him of our project, he set his face against it. (10) The child had already taken a fancy to drawing. (11) If you have taken a fancy to our neighbourhood, why should you not come and live near us? (12) Her ambition was to lead the fashion in her little town. (13) Your idea seems to me by far the best. (14) I have known him for years and have never found him at fault. (15) It only remained for us to put a good face on a bad business. (16) On his arrival here he was not worth a brass farthing. (17) As far as I can judge, the chances are about the same on either side.

## (c)

(1) How many things gone out of fashion come into fashion again a few years later! (2) Flattery was the best means of getting into favour with him. (3) Whose fault is it, if it is not yours? (4) How far do you think you can accompany us? (5) You could not have heard him without laughing in his face. (6) That is not the way to feather your nest. (7) As soon as he saw him, he took a fancy to him. (8) Thus far I am quite of your opinion. (9) There



is no fear of his following us. (10) Mrs. W. requests the favour of Mrs. Y.'s company to dinner next Wednesday. (11) Having nothing to do, he took a fancy to travel. (12) You always find fault with what I do. (13) We had already been keeping the field for over six months. (14) You would not tell her so to her face. (15) His enemies went so far as to accuse him of betraying his country. (16) Have you not noticed that, when he speaks to you, he never looks you in the face? (17) Braggarts are always the first to show the white feather.

## 31-33.

## (a)

(1) A man was lying flat on the ground in the middle of the road. (2) I had nearly reached the top when I missed my footing. (3) When the firemen arrived, the whole house was on fire. (4) On my approach the bird took flight and disappeared in the wood. (5) By good fortune there was a doctor among the bystanders. (6) Left alone the whole day, the three children had their fling. (7) In those new surroundings he was like a fish out of water. (8) I copied that strange document, which ran as follows. (9) Let us make a fire with that brushwood. (10) What has he done, that you should accuse him of fishing in troubled waters? (11) The affair had been set on foot during our absence. (12) According to the papers, negotiations have already been set on foot. (13) Thanks to this discovery he rapidly made a fortune. (14) Heaven forbid that I should have such a thought! (15) A fig for etiquette! (16) The poor fellow will never set the Thames on fire.

## (b)

(1) What a busy-body! He has a finger in every pie. (2) Our captain, wounded in the head, fell flat on the ground in front of me. (3) I should make a fool of myself if I were to do so. (4) After a short resistance they betook themselves to flight. (5) Owing to the violence of the wind, the neighbouring buildings soon took fire. (6) I had often seen his photograph, but it was the first time that I saw him in flesh and blood. (7) When did the Spaniards get a foothold in the country? (8) Rebuffed everywhere he resolved to go and seek his fortune abroad. (9) That piece of news put the whole town into a flutter. (10) The police never found out who had put the house on fire. (11) I am sorry not to be able to come, but I have other fish to fry. (12) There is no greater pleasure for him now than to have a fling at his former friend. (13) My health only allows me to work by fits and starts. (14) Two little children had been trampled under foot by the horses. (15) Come, come, you are fishing for compliments. (16) It was my good fortune to hear him twice before my departure. (17) You believe them to be guilty because everybody says so, but that does not follow.

(c)

(1) Forewarned, fore-armed. (2) There is no doubt that he would go through fire and water for you. (3) It was one of those ghastly tales which make your flesh creep. (4) I don't care a fig for their threats. (5) The sight of the dog was enough to put the two young scamps to flight. (6) I cannot bear people who are neither fish nor fowl. (7) The hero of the adventure was still all in a flutter when we met him. (8) Do you not see that they want to make a fool of you? (9) Please forward. (10) We must take time by the forelock. (11) The bandit aimed at me, but his pistol missed fire. (12) Take care not to lose your foothold. (13) I have read that passage so many times that I have it at my fingers' ends. (14) Go and ask him, and you will see whether he does not give you a flat denial. (15) The two parties were far from being on an equal footing. (16) Let us have our fortunes told. (17) The whole country had been put to fire and sword.

## 34-36.

(a)

(1) All is not gold that glitters. (2) We found on arriving that the stranger had been as good as his word. (3) If they mention it to you, be on your guard. (4) The bullet had struck him full in the chest. (5) Deprived of their chief, the survivors gave themselves up. (6) Terrified at what he had done, he ran to the police station and gave himself up. (7) What is the good of waiting any longer? (8) All the accused were found guilty. (9) Although alone against three, our guide stood his ground until our return. (10) It is not in that way that you will bring grist to the mill. (11) Don't believe her, it is for fun that she says it. (12) That fearful accident had thrown a gloom over the whole neighbourhood. (13) I pity them if they ever fall within his grasp. (14) In spite of our desperate resistance, the enemy was beginning to gain ground. (15) The news rapidly gained ground. (16) The opening was so low that you had to walk on all fours to get in. (17) In the middle of the bridge the horse took fright. (18) As soon as they had gone, we set their prisoner free. (19) If I were you, I should throw up the game.

(b)

(1) Grasp all, lose all. (2) Half the assailants had already bitten the ground. (3) Seeing that he had no chance to win, he soon gave it up. (4) Tell me what it is, I give it up. (5) We had been waiting full an hour when a light appeared at one of the windows. (6) The children have been as good as gold. (7) Were you not on guard duty that very night? (8) Thus were laid the foundations of that

vast empire. (9) To punish the inhabitants for their resistance, he had the town razed to the ground. (10) This time at last they have gone for good and all. (11) I will not be made game of any longer. (12) Why have you a grudge against him? (13) Although two years younger than his brother, he was full as tall. (14) The worthy man had been more frightened than hurt. (15) Are you not ashamed of making fun of that poor cripple? (16) The sum was not a very large one, but it was so much to the good. (17) Decimated by this running fire, the valiant little troop was beginning to lose ground. (18) The thing is as good as done. (19) Let him speak in our name, he has the gift of the gab.

(c)

(1) Bridge is all the go here. (2) What a fuss you are making for nothing! (3) Don't make a fuss, but accept at once. (4) I'll give it to him when he comes back! (5) That unexpected question took her off her guard. (6) I understand what you mean, but what good would that be to us? (7) Write your name in full and as legibly as you can. (8) Seizing his arm from behind, he forced him to loose his grasp. (9) Make free with everything in the house as if you were at home. (10) Far from being shy, he made free with everybody. (11) Do not give yourself up to despair. (12) We soon perceived that we had fallen out of the frying-pan into the fire. (13) Who would believe that she is full forty? (14) Let us walk a little to and fro until the train arrives. (15) Much good may it do him! (16) You are cutting the ground from under my feet. (17) Did the prisoner plead guilty or not guilty? (18) I hope that the game will not be drawn like last time. (19) If they come, we shall have good fun. (20) Don't speak to him now, unless you want to add fuel to the fire.

### 37-39.

(a)

(1) Your letter has just come to hand. (2) After eyeing me from head to foot, he passed on without a word. (3) The two bandits were armed from head to foot. (4) Hands off! (5) I am not in the habit of doing things by halves. (6) Do you happen to know when they will be back? (7) What a curious way she has of dressing her hair! (8) Keep within hail, in case I should want you. (9) They are hand and glove together. (10) Who will sit at the head of the table? (11) It was only at nightfall that we got the upper hand. (12) Don't trouble your head about such a trifle. (13) From his gait it was easy to see that he was half seas over. (14) What are you thinking of? You are brushing your hat against the hair. (15) Besides her own children, she had her two nieces on her hands.

(16) Let us play heads or tails. (17) Are we not yet half-way ? (18) I am very sorry I cannot do it, but I have my hands full. (19) The conversation went on as if nothing had happened. (20) I have let her know what you propose, but she will not hear of it. (21) Do you know that he has absconded ?—I have heard of it, but cannot believe that it is true.

## (b)

(1) Make hay while the sun shines. (2) As soon as their favourite entered, they all rose and clapped their hands. (3) Is that enough ?—It is too much by half. (4) The rebellion was rapidly gathering head. (5) How did you get into this strange habit ? (6) With one blow he cut the bar into halves. (7) I had never fought hand to hand before. (8) It was clear that they had laid their heads together to deceive us. (9) We hear from her at least once a week. (10) Happen what may ! (11) I should be very thankful if you could give me a hand. (12) Let us drink his health before parting. (13) That man is a good hand at fleecing his customers. (14) The house stood half-way up the hill. (15) His father had always kept a tight hand over him. (16) Here we shall be out of harm's way. (17) Vexed at my refusal, he went away hurriedly without shaking hands with me. (18) One fine morning the vagabond took it into his head to enlist. (19) I assure you that I had no hand in it. (20) Have you ever known anyone to tear his hair except figuratively ?

## (c)

(1) Although nearly seventy-five, he was still hale and hearty. (2) You will obtain nothing from them if you do not lead them with a high hand. (3) I must go and have my hair cut. (4) Do not listen to him, he is always harping upon the same string. (5) We often look far away for things which are near at hand. (6) The shop-fronts were beginning to show that Christmas was at hand. (7) Why should I go halves with him ? (8) We are all safe and sound, but we have had a hairbreadth escape. (9) As far as I know, his conduct has never given a handle for censure. (10) Once in the house, they laid hands on all they found. (11) What can have induced him to lay violent hands upon himself ? (12) If you don't take care, that will soon grow into a habit. (13) I wonder what they would say if they happened to know it. (14) The two rogues were doubtless playing into each other's hands. (15) Do you not know him ?—I have never heard of him. (16) We have not heard of them for the last three weeks. (17) Having squandered his fortune, he lived from hand to mouth. (18) What does that mean ? I cannot make head or tail of it.

## 40-42.

## (a)

(1) Honour to whom honour is due. (2) What he told me will not help us much. (3) How painful it is not to be able to weep when the heart is full ! (4) I took hold of his arm before he could fire. (5) If she had not caught hold of that branch, she would have rolled down into the abyss. (6) That story had laid hold of the child's imagination. (7) If you like, I will give them a hint about it. (8) There is no place like home. (9) With the help of a long nail he succeeded in picking the lock. (10) It was on that very house that we had set our hearts. (11) Why are you in such a hurry to go ? (12) The slope was so steep that, before reaching the bottom, he fell head over heels. (13) I am very sorry for you, but I cannot help it. (14) Excuse me if I laugh, I cannot help it. (15) Who would not be sick at heart with such a scene before his eyes ? (16) That reproach had come home to him. (17) A hungry man is an angry man. (18) I could not find it in my heart to tell her the sad news. (19) Every little helps. (20) Don't ride the high horse, you will not gain anything by it. (21) A man's house is his castle.

## (b)

(1) God helps those who help themselves. (2) Has not the charge been brought home to him ? (3) Your work has evidently been done in a hurry. (4) Jumping out of the window, the thief had escaped, but two policemen were upon his heels. (5) One must not look a gift horse in the mouth. (6) Pray, make yourself at home. (7) It is not with you alone that he makes himself at home. (8) These few words were enough to put them in good heart. (9) Have you no hold upon him ? (10) It is very unfortunate, but how can we help it ? How can it be helped ? (11) Most of them had neither house nor home. (12) I am resolved to do it by hook or by crook. (13) We wandered all day long up hill and down dale. (14) Attacked on both flanks at the same time, they soon showed their heels. (15) I did not think that he would lay the thing to heart as he did. (16) Full of admiration for him, she laid to heart the few words he said. (17) In the silence of the night we heard a woman crying for help. (18) That was a broad hint, was it not ? (19) What I had said had struck home. (20) This sudden blow made him let go his hold. (21) Now that I am free, I shall be able to read to my heart's content.

## (c)

(1) Hunger will break through stone walls. (2) Be of good heart, everything will soon change. (3) No one regrets this delay more than I do, but there's no help for it. (4) Confess that you have been

beaten hollow. (5) Mistress is not at home. (6) I could not help expressing my surprise to him. (7) You need not begin at once, there is no hurry. (8) I took the hint and went out. (9) What has happened to you? You seem to be out of humour. (10) Is it from generosity or from ostentation that they keep open house? (11) You who are at home with the question can perhaps explain the meaning of this. (12) Confiding in their secrecy, he spoke to them with open heart. (13) Is not that it?—Yes, you have it. (14) On hearing us, he let go his hold of the child. (15) Shall I help you to a little ham? (16) As soon as they saw me, they took to their heels. (17) When do you intend to set up on your own hook? (18) There is honour among thieves. (19) What sailor would not have felt at home in such surroundings? (20) Let everyone help himself. (21) Leave me alone, I feel in no humour to laugh.

## 43-45.

## (a)

(1) You must not have too many irons in the fire. (2) I know for certain that the House will be dissolved next month. (3) There's a good joke! (4) Poor as he was, he was every inch a gentleman. (5) The boat did not run more than twelve knots an hour. (6) It is a good job that they are gone before his arrival. (7) Does not your uncle wish to let his villa?—Not that I know of. (8) As soon as the king appeared, they fell on their knees before him. (9) Is not that what you mean?—Just so. (10) The best of the joke is that he does not suspect anything. (11) It seems that they are going to set up an inquiry. (12) We were still gaining ground, but only inch by inch. (13) A bottle stood instead of a candlestick in the middle of the table. (14) It is not surprising that you should be quite knocked up after such a journey. (15) All had been done without their knowledge. (16) How proud he looks now that he has inherited property! (17) I spoke in jest when I made that supposition. (18) Why do you not apply to him? He is a good judge of pictures.

## (b)

(1) Tell me the whole truth at once instead of killing me by inches. (2) It may be that he is a good hand at a joke, but as to knowing how to take a joke, that is quite another thing. (3) I hasten to answer your letter, which I have just received. (4) Everything in her house is always under lock and key. (5) I was told that he was not at home, but I knew better. (6) My banker had advised me to sell my shares, but I knew better. (7) Meanwhile the queen was returning to Paris by slow journeys. (8) Do not decide anything before making inquiries after him. (9) I was not aware that you were ill, or I

should have made inquiries after you. (10) Listen, is there not a knock at the door? (11) One of the horses had broken his knee. (12) A hired assassin did the job for the Duke, whom he stabbed from behind. (13) How do I know whether they will keep their promise? (14) That is beyond a joke. (15) Do you know that you have put on your stockings inside out? (16) There is no doing impossibilities. (17) You must strike the iron whilst it is hot. (18) The rider had put his arm out of joint in his fall.

## (c)

(1) Neither of them suspected that they were within an inch of ruin. (2) Upon inquiry it was found that there was not a word of truth in what he had said. (3) Just tell me what you think of it. (4) After several fruitless attempts, he at last gave it up as a bad job. (5) Their behaviour has been shameful, but I'll pay them with interest. (6) Do you not propose to break your journey? (7) We know better than to trust them. (8) The good woman was a mother to him to all intents and purposes. (9) If they told you so, it must have been in jest. (10) The burglars had turned everything inside out in the two rooms. (11) I turned my pocket inside out, but there was nothing in it. (12) Nobody came, to my knowledge, whilst you were out. (13) The little rogue was always ready to play practical jokes upon his companions. (14) Don't ask me for my opinion, I am not a good judge. (15) We had but just come in when they arrived. (16) Always taciturn and sullen, she had never been known to laugh. (17) If you have some interest with him, why do you not speak to him about it? (18) The inside of the house was far from being in keeping with the outside.

## 46-48.

## (a)

(1) Let them laugh that win. (2) Does not this noise disturb you?—Not in the least. (3) I could not for the life of me act as he did. (4) How long shall you be absent on leave? (5) The first thing we saw on entering was a full-length portrait of the master of the house. (6) Does not your father hold his post for life? (7) The repartee was so good that we burst into a loud laugh. (8) Leave it to me, and you will see. (9) The orator dwelt at great length on the blessings of peace. (10) I have been on my legs ever since four o'clock this morning. (11) What a hearty laugh we had last night! (12) I could hear her downstairs giving a lecture to her son. (13) Do you remember where we left off? (14) The train was half-an-hour late. (15) If that goes on, I shall have to go to law. (16) When he appeared, everybody burst out laughing. (17) We had no choice left but to submit. (18) Allow me to tell you that you are labouring under a mistake.

(b)

(1) The whole of his income consisted of a small pension for life. (2) Laugh to-day and cry to-morrow. (3) It is sixty pounds at the very least that we shall lose by it. (4) That deluge of rain continued until a late hour in the night. (5) Nothing was left to plunder. (6) Why do you want to go to law with him ? (7) Seated in front of the fire, she was turning over the leaves of a big book. (8) You are jesting, but it is no laughing matter. (9) The place is described at full length in the first chapter. (10) The vagrant was lying at full length on the moss. (11) At the sight of the infuriated animal, they flew for their lives. (12) The whole story was so funny that we roared with laughter from beginning to end. (13) You cannot really go without taking leave of them. (14) These were not the only difficulties under which we laboured. (15) Alone in his corner, he was quietly looking at us and laughing in his sleeve. (16) The ship had sprung a leak during the storm. (17) How glad you must be to stand at last on your own legs !

(c)

(1) Since we have begun, we must go the whole length. (2) What course of lectures do you attend ? (3) In that primitive country most people are apt to take the law into their own hands. (4) At these words he forced a laugh and bowed. (5) Let us go home, it is getting late. (6) How many times you have already promised to turn over a new leaf ! (7) What must I give them ? —I leave that to you. (8) The poor fellow was on his last legs. (9) I am afraid that you will have your labour for your pains. (10) The sound of that well-known voice brought her to life again. (11) This box is very heavy, can't you give me a lift ? (12) The carriage being empty, the benevolent driver gave us a lift. (13) It would not be wise to go to such lengths. (14) If you had seen him, you could not have helped laughing in his face. (15) I never draw but from life. (16) That unlucky candidate had already been ploughed three or four times, to say the least. (17) Seeing nobody to whom I could apply, I took French leave and boldly entered the park. (18) Don't take French leave to-day as you did last week. (19) I will soon make him laugh on the wrong side of his mouth.

## 49-51.

(a)

(1) That is just like you. (2) The three windows looked out upon the lake. (3) Give my love to your brother when you write to him. (4) When I was in the country last summer, I rose as soon as it was light. (5) Look here ! what do you think of a little walk before tea ? (6) As luck would have it, the boat had not yet left the harbour.



(7) Dunned by his creditors, he was obliged to sell everything at a loss. (8) How can you paint by the light of this lamp? (9) That would be rushing into the lion's mouth. (10) Did you ever hear the like? (11) When he knew what I had done, he was lost in astonishment. (12) Look sharp, we are in a hurry. (13) Why do you not set this picture in its proper light? (14) The instant he saw her, he fell in love with her. (15) That blue and that green would not look well together. (16) Are you not tempted to do the like? (17) The old country house has fallen to his lot. (18) Has such an adventure never fallen to your lot? (19) I never play but for love. (20) Now that he has made a fortune, he looks down upon everybody.

## (b)

(1) Like master, like man. (2) I wonder what his revelations will bring to light. (3) One of the three rogues remained outside, on the look-out. (4) Since that alarm we have been continually on the look-out. (5) You will spoil your sight if you try to read by the light of the moon. (6) The two brothers were as like as two peas. (7) It is only for her dowry that he is making love to her. (8) This question surprised me so much that I was at a loss what to answer. (9) Will you kindly give me a light? (10) I never saw anyone play fast and loose like him. (11) Do not go away directly, it would look as if you were afraid. (12) The driver had like to have been killed. (13) Why don't you go on playing, since you have a run of luck? (14) It seems that they have barely enough to live upon. (15) To let loose his passions in that way, he must be lost to all sense of dignity. (16) Do you not think that it is going to rain? —It looks like it. (17) If he enters the lists, he is very likely to be elected. (18) I hope you are not going to leave me in the lurch again. (19) Look out, there is a carriage coming. (20) That's something like!

## (c)

(1) I am at a loss for words to express my thanks for all your kindness. (2) The unreasonableness of that measure soon came to light. (3) How well you look to-day! (4) Why should he call upon her every day if he was not in love with her? (5) Keep a sharp look-out until I come back. (6) You would never guess what I saw when I struck a light. (7) Why do you not give them like for like? (8) We are looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you again in a few days. (9) Although he seemed lost in thought, he did not lose one word of what they were saying. (10) I am in luck's way this morning. (11) Having no children, they lived up to their income. (12) Do move back a little, you are standing in my light. (13) He, marry for love! He is too fond of money for that. (14)

I cannot look back upon the past without a deep feeling of sadness. (15) Since we are each of a different opinion, let us draw lots. (16) It would not be wise of you to make light of those threats. (17) I had a run of ill-luck the whole of last week. (18) It is not astonishing that he is so thin, he lives upon nothing. (19) That looks like a comedy on their part. (20) You look exactly like your father when he was your age.

## 53-54.

## (a)

(1) To the best of my memory, it was about four o'clock when I heard the first shot. (2) Nobody seemed to know what was the matter. (3) Fearing to be betrayed by his accomplice, he resolved to make away with him. (4) Our men wore turbans after the manner of the Orientals. (5) Let me speak to him, you don't know how to manage him. (6) The miller's daughter was the best match in the country. (7) Are not those two ribbons a good match? (8) After all, that is no great matter. (9) If I have offended them, I never meant to. (10) It was he who broke the vase, but he never meant it. (11) Is not that what you promised me?—By no means. (12) This was in a manner a confession of his guilt. (13) Why do you keep silent all the time? What is the matter with you? (14) Making as if he had not seen us, he disappeared in the crowd. (15) You must by some means or other persuade them to come. (16) That pitiless law was in some measure justified by the circumstances. (17) I shall never be able to manage it alone.

## (b)

(1) That man has no manners. (2) Look how pale that child is, something must be the matter with him. (3) If you said a hundred instead of sixty, you would not be over the mark. (4) Now I must leave you.—Already? You don't mean it! (5) What! he is going to marry at his age? You don't mean it! (6) Did not the thing happen within your memory? (7) I went on with my reading as if nothing at all was the matter. (8) Is it quite certain that he made away with himself? (9) The suit made to measure will cost you five guineas. (10) If my memory is correct, this is what she said. (11) It takes more time than you think to become thoroughly master of a language. (12) Let him come if he likes, he will meet with his match. (13) For the matter of that, I am quite of your opinion. (14) The wretch was determined to attain his end by fair means or foul. (15) Don't be afraid, that dog means no harm to you. (16) It doesn't matter whether he comes or not. (17) I am much obliged to you.—Don't mention it. (18) Is it not time for us to go to meet your friend? (19) What does this mean? I cannot make it out.

## (c)

(1) As matters stand, it is impossible to foresee what will happen. (2) I cannot imagine why he bears me malice. (3) Nothing like it had been seen within the memory of man. (4) Should you go if you were in my place?—By all means. (5) The second orator was a past master of irony. (6) I don't know what to tell you; manage as best you can. (7) Satisfied with this first result, he proceeded in like manner with the rest. (8) What a matter-of-fact man you are! (9) Do not scold him, it is in a great measure my own fault. (10) Who knows when we shall meet again? (11) I am very glad that you made it up with them. (12) Not one of us was a match for him. (13) If he does not behave better next time, I shall have to teach him his manners. (14) As a matter of fact, they know nothing more than we do. (15) All to a man were ready to die for him. (16) All were slain to a man in that fatal expedition. (17) The state of his health, not to mention his pecuniary difficulties, prevented him from accompanying us. (18) Our new recruit is not, I fear, up to the mark. (19) I would do it with pleasure if I knew how to manage it. (20) I have no doubt that he means well, but that is not sufficient.

## 55-57.

## (a)

(1) Since you ask me to speak my mind, this is what I think. (2) Two volumes were missing out of five. (3) Many a little makes a mickle. (4) Mercy on me! What am I to do with all that? (5) Is it true that you have altered your mind? (6) Tell him to come and speak to me this very minute. (7) I was surprised to see that she was in deep mourning. (8) What news do you bring us?—Nothing much. (9) We must make up our minds before their return. (10) Do you not miss your brother?—I miss him a great deal. (11) For mercy's sake, let me go. (12) Whom are they in mourning for? (13) There is no mistaking him. (14) I confess that I was not easy in my mind. (15) That child is always as merry as a lark. (16) How can you say that might is right? (17) It is beginning to rain.—Oh! never mind. (18) The prices are pretty much the same as last year. (19) That will never pass muster. (20) The train starts in half-an-hour, if I mistake not. (21) So many men, so many minds.

## (b)

(1) Misfortunes never come singly. (2) Between ourselves, I do not think that he is quite in his right mind. (3) Be quick, or we shall be missed. (4) So much for that interesting personage! (5) So much for going out without a penny in one's pocket. (6) If you don't mind, we shall start a little earlier. (7) Excuse me, I mistook you for your brother. (8) If they happened to know it, I should be in

a fine mess. (9) What have you been doing ? You are in a fine mess ! (10) I don't mind what people may say. (11) That remark put him upon his mettle. (12) Much to my regret, I cannot accept. (13) Don't make too much of his promises. (14) You make too much of that child. (15) Mind what you say, we are not alone. (16) Have mercy on me ! (17) When will the court go out of mourning ? (18) We are expecting them every minute. (19) This puts me in mind of what I saw yesterday. (20) We mistook our way in the dark. (21) Do not mince matters when you speak of it to him. (22) The terror she felt was so great that she went out of her mind.

(c)

(1) Do come with us ; the more, the merrier. (2) The drunkard in his rage beat the child to a mummy. (3) You must be very hard to please if you found nothing to your mind. (4) I do not think much of him as an orator. (5) We both threw ourselves with might and main into the thick of the fight. (6) I knocked at the door with might and main, but nobody came. (7) What have they made up their minds to do ? (8) I regret it so much the more that I was far from expecting it. (9) How long have they been missed ? (10) Never mind him. (11) Why should you go into mourning for a distant relative you never saw in your life ? (12) The prisoner cried in vain for mercy. (13) That was intended for us, there was no mistaking it. (14) Is not your partner of the same mind as you ? (15) When I wanted to pay the bill, I missed my purse. (16) Have you a mind to go out with us ? (17) I have not so much as spoken to them. (18) You may set your mind at rest, he will not come. (19) Did you ever hear anyone murder a language like him ? (20) I should be surprised if she did not hesitate, she never knows her mind. (21) The discontent was general, so much so that people were beginning to talk of a revolution. (22) Do not mind expense, provided the thing is done properly.

## 58-60.

(a)

(1) Let us go a little further, if you have no objection. (2) It was in his own name and his wife's that he claimed that right. (3) Do not bind yourself to anything, but act as occasion requires. (4) If they wish to do so, that is nothing to us. (5) When he sets to work, he goes at it tooth and nail. (6) You must be ready to start at a moment's notice. (7) Are they not nearly related ? (8) That was the only name by which the stranger went. (9) We did nothing but laugh all the time. (10) One of your number is a traitor. (11) The odds are a hundred to one that they will fail. (12) Do not go on with your enquiry until further notice. (13) I hope to be more

fortunate on another occasion. (14) When shall you take the oath ? (15) That would be looking for a needle in a bundle of hay. (16) He and I were both fresh from school. (17) Has not their landlord given them notice to quit ? (18) Well, what have you been doing lately ? Are you still working like a nigger ? (19) I am nothing of a prophet. (20) I was nearly run over in coming here.

## (b)

(1) The conspirators were twenty-four in number. (2) I thought the lawyer was your friend.—Oh ! a friend in name. (3) What is the news this morning ? (4) You may reckon upon us on all occasions. (5) The thing cannot be done upon such short notice. (6) Why did you frown when he was mentioned, if you have no objection to him ? (7) What is that ? I can make nothing of it. (8) How many diplomatists make nothing of saying the opposite of what they think ! (9) I guessed at once that he was quite fresh from the country. (10) Had you not given them notice of our arrival ? (11) We were all the same age, or nearly so. (12) Who will put him on his oath ? (13) The three prisoners were released on the occasion of the king's marriage. (14) You are quite right, that makes no odds. (15) Owing to that oversight the affair came to naught. (16) Don't say anything, he is beneath your notice. (17) The discussion grew so hot that they ended by calling each other names. (18) Be on your guard, he is as sharp as a needle. (19) What occasion is there for so much haste ? (20) Do not let that be any objection.

## (c)

(1) It was by a few literary articles that he rose to notice. (2) After valiantly resisting for several hours, they finally yielded to numbers. (3) A good name is better than riches. (4) You have hit the nail on the head. (5) Our house is not nearly so large as theirs. (6) Although I had the odds against me, I was full of hope. (7) Set your mind at rest, you have no occasion for fear. (8) I am very sorry, but I have no occasion for your services. (9) Why are you so proud of what you have been doing ? There is nothing to boast of. (10) This was news to us. (11) Do not insist, I have promised to mention no names. (12) It was he who did it, I would take my oath of it. (13) Nobody took any notice of what they said. (14) Ten were chosen, but he was not in the number. (15) You arrive in the nick of time. (16) Such was his pride that he set at naught the advice of his best friends. (17) I have no objection to this proposal. (18) Do you not know him ?—Only by name. (19) Those veterans had long been accustomed to fight against odds. (20) You will see that his scheme will come to nothing. (21) Do not hesitate to have recourse to me if there is any occasion.

## 61-63.

## (a)

(1) All intercourse with the rebels was forbidden on pain of death. (2) I forgive you this once, but do not begin again. (3) The enemy was advancing at a great pace. (4) Your passport is not in order. (5) Let us have it out. (6) What offence have I committed against the law? (7) Can you believe that he committed such an offence against their feelings? (8) Have they not a house of their own? (9) The orator was twice called to order. (10) I am at one with you. (11) The battle took place in the open. (12) In spite of her courage she could not help crying out with pain. (13) Quicken your pace, or we shall be late. (14) Out with it! (15) In my opinion that is our only chance. (16) The children had put everything out of order. (17) It is all one. (18) The queen was at no pains to conceal her displeasure. (19) On seeing us, he stepped back a pace. (20) That man is an out-and-out knave.

## (b)

(1) Opportunity makes the thief. (2) The slightest pressure gave him pain. (3) Do not refuse, unless you want to give them pain. (4) Such scenes do not happen every day in the open street. (5) I have motives of my own for not accepting. (6) The last volume is just out. (7) Why do you slacken your pace? (8) The new ministry vainly endeavoured to restore public order. (9) Whether he comes or not, it is all one to me. (10) The shares of the new company were below par. (11) I regret to say that your work is below par. (12) The town was taken at the first onset. (13) How long have you been in pain? (14) It was all a fabrication of his own. (15) You must hear me out. (16) Know once for all that they will never consent to it. (17) I can only wear boots made to order. (18) It is an open secret. (19) If we refuse, he will take offence at it. (20) Have I not told you so over and over again? (21) After turning it over and over, he handed it to me.

## (c)

(1) The repeal of that law was part and parcel of their programme. (2) You may be sure that we shall spare no pains to satisfy you. (3) If they won't let you pass, go in by open force. (4) In the opinion of all critics his last work is a masterpiece. (5) Will you not make one of us? (6) Their family was on a par with the oldest in the county. (7) The exhibition this year is not on a par with the preceding ones. (8) I did not mean to give them any offence. (9) The rebels held their own until night. (10) Don't be uneasy about him, he knows how to hold his own anywhere. (11) Once upon

a time there was a king. . . . (12) Have you not fallen out with them? (13) The dining-room opened on to the garden. (14) Although I had taken great pains, I was not pleased with the result. (15) Remain where you are until further orders. (16) It was all over with our hopes. (17) You will lay yourself open to ridicule if you persist in your determination. (18) Our club has been beaten out and out. (19) My watch has got out of order. (20) You are going too fast, I cannot keep pace with you. (21) The king's gratitude did not keep pace with the services of that great minister.

## 64-66.

## (a)

(1) Hypocrisy is the homage paid by vice to virtue. (2) Would not such a step be ridiculous on my part? (3) Europe had seldom been at peace for so long a period. (4) I was no party to the affair. (5) The prisoner confessed that he had been a party to the plot. (6) Have patience, the end is drawing near. (7) That piece of wit did not please everybody. (8) What part do you wish to play? (9) Don't speak ill of him, he is a particular friend of mine. (10) Those people are all of a piece. (11) The rest of the speech was all of a piece with the beginning. (12) How many were you yesterday?—Oh! we were but a small party. (13) I had been waiting so long that I was out of patience. (14) That important work was to be published in parts. (15) The shell had broken the roof to pieces. (16) The mirror fell and broke to pieces. (17) Nobody could accuse him of being too particular in his dress. (18) Was it not your part to warn them? (19) Yesterday we went to a dinner party, and we are invited to a dancing party for Friday. (20) You know that I never pay compliments.

## (b)

(1) I have no patience with that sort of people. (2) You have acted the part of a wise man. (3) That was a good piece of news. (4) The uncle on whose fortune they reckoned was not worth a penny when he died. (5) Hold your peace. (6) I very much regret not to be able to be one of the party. (7) Half-a-dozen ruffians were always in the count's pay. (8) I have no doubt that she will be satisfied, she is not so particular as all that. (9) The whole regiment had been cut to pieces. (10) When he is in a passion, he will listen to nothing. (11) How long shall I pay the penalty of my mistake? (12) The spectators were beginning to get out of patience when at last the curtain rose. (13) Are you sure that the evil is past remedy? (14) Allow me to give you a piece of advice. (15) The old man turned an honest penny by taking photographs on the beach. (16) I have not yet gone to any party this winter. (17) When the time

came to act, the malcontents did not dare to break the peace. (18) A vagrant like me cannot be particular about his lodgings. (19) Take the machine to pieces and clean it. (20) Several towns in the south had taken the pretender's part.

## (c)

(1) A penny saved is a penny gained. (2) Are you not going on a hunting party to-morrow? (3) I had no sooner opened my mouth than he flew into a passion. (4) What a piece of folly on your part! (5) The scoundrel was past all sense of shame. (6) I am not simple enough to buy a pig in a poke. (7) The slightest contradiction puts her out of patience. (8) Why did you not take a part in the discussion? (9) When I see him, I'll give him a piece of my mind. (10) We are in a fine pickle! (11) Have you not a party to dinner to-morrow? (12) The irascible tailor had to swear to keep the peace henceforth towards his neighbour. (13) The two officers were on half-pay. (14) If you admire him so much, why do you not take pattern by him? (15) The commotion was so great that all the window panes flew to pieces. (16) Do you not want to go out?—I am not particular about it. (17) "I have tried to be honest," said the thief, "but it does not pay." (18) Will you not join our party? (19) I am out of patience with him. (20) When they are together, they spend all their time in picking their friends to pieces.

## 67-69.

## (a)

(1) The speech he delivered yesterday is admirable in every point. (2) This bold scheme was executed in every point. (3) You must call all your ingenuity into play. (4) Have pity on a poor blind man. (5) What shall we do in the first place? (6) The doctor says that he is at the point of death. (7) Do as you please. (8) I don't care a pin for their opinion. (9) You see that I am giving you fair play. (10) The two horsemen were armed at all points. (11) That is as plain as a pikestaff. (12) You may please yourself. (13) When we are in London, we go to the play almost every night. (14) It will give me great pleasure to oblige them. (15) In point of politeness, he was a man of the good old times. (16) What a pity you cannot come with us! (17) What he said was quite out of place. (18) I should have succeeded if I had not met with foul play. (19) There was no doubt that the deceased had met with foul play. (20) I shall esteem it a pleasure to help you if I can.

## (b)

(1) As you may easily imagine, I was all the time on pins and needles. (2) It will not be their fault if they do not gain their point.



(3) Never fear, I'll see fair play. (4) Please, sir, what am I to say if they come again ? (5) For pity's sake, do not be deaf to my prayers ! (6) Who will fill his place when he goes ? (7) Nobody could live in a plainer way than we do. (8) In point of fact you have not yet told me what you want. (9) Never had the poet given fuller play to his imagination. (10) Please to tell me what I am to answer. (11) The shot must have been fired point-blank. (12) I shall never dare to ask him that question point-blank. (13) Why do you not tell them point-blank what you think ? (14) When he was begged to interfere, he refused point-blank. (15) Despair at once gave place to joy. (16) What is your pleasure ? (17) All our prices are marked in plain figures. (18) I have made a point of going out every day for two hours. (19) You seem to have made a point of criticising everything I say.

(c)

(1) It was pitch dark when we arrived. (2) Give me leave to use plain language with you. (3) That is not the point. (4) It is a thousand pities that we did not know it earlier. (5) Why should I not do so if I please ? (6) Come to the point. (7) I have pins and needles in my feet. (8) You will see that he will not give up his point. (9) When is the concert to take place ? (10) Tell me what took place after I left. (11) Your story is not to the point. (12) I am determined to do nothing, unless I have fair play. (13) You will help us at a pinch, won't you ? (14) Do you know that their house was burnt down yesterday ?—The more's the pity, as they had not yet insured it. (15) You are pleased to say so, but I doubt it. (16) Nothing could afford us greater pleasure than to see him again. (17) I have not yet been able to put my hand to the plough. (18) Since you ask me what I think of it, I will tell you in plain English. (19) You might have heard a pin drop.

## 70-72.

(a)

(1) Practice makes perfect. (2) The thing had undoubtedly been done on purpose. (3) I am glad to hear that your novel is in the press. (4) When did the Liberals come into power ? (5) You are taking great pains to little purpose. (6) The richest part of the province had fallen a prey to the invaders. (7) Nobody has hitherto dared to contend for precedence with him. (8) That is nothing to the purpose. (9) I must make a provision for them before I die. (10) We had been ordered to take possession of the town at any price. (11) I would not consent to it at any price. (12) Come as soon as you can, the country is now in its prime. (13) Those flowers are in their prime. (14) When asked to play a piece, she never

requires any pressing. (15) Those two children are constantly playing pranks on each other. (16) I shall never forgive you if you break your promise.

(b)

(1) The squire's avarice had become a proverb. (2) I see that you have learnt mathematics to good purpose. (3) Speak louder, he is as deaf as a post. (4) My work will, I hope, be ready for the press in a fortnight. (5) It is a machine of forty horse-power that is wanted. (6) I did my best to persuade him, but to no purpose. (7) A price had been set upon his head. (8) This is not in my province. (9) Not having heard of her son for more than a month, she was a prey to the greatest anxiety. (10) The doctor did not often speak, but when he did, it was always to the purpose. (11) We shall not make peace until we are in a position to dictate our own terms. (12) If I did not play every day, I should very soon get out of practice. (13) Our friendship is proof against all scandal-mongers. (14) That would not answer his purpose. (15) What would I not give to be still in the prime of life! (16) At the end of the month all our goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices. (17) Most of his works have long been out of print.

(c)

(1) I have rarely seen a youth of greater promise. (2) Your last article did not arrive in time for press. (3) Why do you not write to him?—It would answer no purpose. (4) I regret to say that your protégé has not yet given up playing his pranks. (5) Should they refuse to help us, we shall be in a fine predicament. (6) Have you not seen the pictures in which he takes so much pride? (7) Has not an admiral precedence of a general? (8) "You are a little feverish," said the doctor after feeling his pulse. (9) Who presented you with that watch? (10) Everybody speaks in her praise. (11) I doubt whether you will gain your purpose. (12) It is one thing to promise and another to perform. (13) I had made it my practice to work eight hours a day. (14) You will greatly oblige me if you can answer by return of post. (15) Come to the purpose. (16) No provisions had been made against the spread of the disease. (17) Try, and I will second you to the utmost of my power.

73-75.

(a)

(1) What is the question in hand? (2) That tune is all the rage (3) You will not find the same article anywhere at a cheaper rate (4) From all quarters came telegrams of congratulation. (5) Eight

hundred rank and file perished in the engagement. (6) Scarcely a day passed without his picking a quarrel with somebody. (7) A pretty question indeed ! (8) There is no doubt that he is a first-rate pianist. (9) The accused was defended by a first-rate barrister. (10) All their goods are first-rate. (11) It was scarcely daylight when we came to close quarters. (12) Running with all his might, he was soon beyond reach. (13) There is nothing I like so much as a random walk. (14) What are you reading to yourself ? (15) The beggar's clothes were worn to rags. (16) I don't know whether the others will come, but you can at any rate reckon upon me. (17) As for that, it is out of the question. (18) The town did not long remain beyond cannon range.

## (b)

(1) It never rains but it pours. (2) You will no doubt obtain satisfaction if you apply in the proper quarter. (3) It was quite uncommon at the time to rise from the ranks. (4) The honesty of the witness was beyond all question. (5) You are right beyond all question. (6) To borrow money at that rate would be simply ruinous. (7) What would become of most of us at that rate ? (8) Few horses could go at that rate for so long a time. (9) Have you not any friends in high quarters ? (10) Those are mysteries beyond the reach of human intellect. (11) A dozen men were sent in quest of the fugitive. (12) That is not the question. (13) If you don't mind, I would rather not go to-day. (14) That remark stung him to the quick. (15) Do not go out now, it is raining cats and dogs. (16) I had never seen him in such a rage. (17) Let them all approach within range. (18) The few minutes' talk I had with him was enough to show me that he was a well-read man. (19) We must lay up something for a rainy day.

## (c)

(1) No quarter was given on either side. (2) That is begging the question. (3) A carriage was going down the hill at a great rate. (4) Do not speak at random like that. (5) Most of his friends did not dare to take up his quarrel. (6) Why was their captain reduced to the ranks ? (7) I was beginning to smell a rat. (8) The pistol was luckily out of his reach. (9) Just before entering the town, we were ordered to close the ranks. (10) Ordinary wine is sold here at the rate of three shillings a bottle. (11) The consul lived at the rate of five thousand a year. (12) We were going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. (13) Nobody calls in question your sincerity. (14) A crowd of noisy children brought up the rear. (15) If anyone contradicts him, he at once gets into a rage. (16) Let us all go in quest of them. (17) You will tear your dress to rags if you try to pass

through this thicket. (18) At the rate they go on, they will soon be penniless. (19) When it rains here, it is always in torrents. (20) The time had come for us to go into winter quarters.

## 76-78.

## (a)

(1) Short reckonings make long friends. (2) By reason of that accident, the train arrived two hours late. (3) No firm is in higher repute than theirs. (4) I do not exactly know what to say in reference to your proposal. (5) In that brilliant light the smallest details stood out in admirable relief. (6) What do you reproach him with? (7) The villa is pleasantly situated and in very good repair. (8) That stands to reason. (9) Do not mention it out of regard for him. (10) We have decided to remove to another part of the town at the end of our lease. (11) It remains to be seen whether they will be satisfied with so little. (12) On receipt of that telegram he ran to the Exchange. (13) To the best of my recollection, this is how the thing happened. (14) One of their open towns was bombarded on the morrow by way of reprisal. (15) Give my kind regards to him when you see him. (16) Where shall you go whilst your house is under repair? (17) On reflection, I think it will be better for us not to accept.

## (b)

(1) That remains to be seen. (2) Do not apply to him, you would meet with a refusal. (3) That violent measure reflected great discredit on the government. (4) It was his competitor, in all reason, who should have been appointed. (5) No regard was paid to our request. (6) Incapable of any restraint, he gave the rein to all his passions. (7) Nothing remained for us but to obey. (8) If I remember rightly, it was at the beginning of September that I met him. (9) Literature and science were not in request among them. (10) The wines of the whole district are in great request. (11) Do you know what his last words had reference to? (12) The old general was with good reason looked upon as one of the best strategists in Europe. (13) You are out in your reckoning. (14) How expensive it must be to keep such an estate in repair! (15) It was thanks to this accidental discovery that he got into repute. (16) The secretary was reproached with having revealed the secret of the process. (17) With regard to your proposal, I wish to consult my brother before giving you an answer. (18) I doubt whether you will be able to make her listen to reason.

## (c)

(1) That is not to be refused. (2) Have you not heard that they have removed to the country? (3) Short as it is, this article brings

out in strong relief all the prominent features of the case. (4) Kindly acknowledge receipt of parcel at your earliest convenience. (5) Should they begin again, we shall be compelled to have recourse to reprisals. (6) If I were you, I should keep a tight rein on him. (7) We have every reason to believe that what we have been told is exact. (8) That wonderful cure brought him at once into repute. (9) No reference was made to the incident by any of the speakers. (10) Remember me to him when you return his call. (11) I cannot bear to hear them cast reflections on everybody. (12) The only house to be let in the village was badly out of repair. (13) You will receive half the profits as in reason. (14) The speech that he delivered on that occasion did not reflect much honour upon him. (15) Does not such an exploit deserve to be on record? (16) His very enemies showed regard to that ardent patriot. (17) All my attempts to bring them to reason completely failed. (18) Such men are a reproach to society.

## 79-81.

## (a)

(1) Spare the rod and spoil the child. (2) We must be ready to start in five minutes.—All right. (3) That post would suit him in every respect. (4) Why did you not take return tickets? (5) Was I not right in refusing? (6) Is not that the sum I owe you?—Yes, that is right. (7) Your watch is not right. (8) There is no better inn for twenty miles round. (9) There are always so many things for me to do that I am never at rest. (10) Is not cotton on the rise? (11) That is not the right book. (12) I wish you many happy returns of the day. (13) Let us now take a review of the chief events of that brilliant period. (14) That would be robbing Peter to pay Paul. (15) That's right! (16) I know him too well not to be sure that he will take revenge for that affront. (17) It rests with you to decide. (18) Furious at that injustice, he sent in his resignation.

## (b)

(1) Was it in his own right or in his wife's that he inherited that property? (2) Never before had I possessed fifty pounds in my own right. (3) Since he says so, there is no room for doubt. (4) Do not fail to come, out of respect for them. (5) What can have given rise to that rumour? (6) It will not take us long to set everything to rights. (7) Leave the matter to me, and I will soon set him to rights. (8) That was all I got for my trouble. (9) Let us first set that question at rest. (10) Shall we not have time to go round the town before dinner? (11) I hope that to-morrow evening I shall be on the road to Paris. (12) Is not their country-house on

the road to yours ? (13) With respect to knowledge and experience, no one could be better fitted for that important office. (14) We were on our return when we heard the news. (15) This mania will bring you into ridicule. (16) Right or wrong, I cannot help suspecting them. (17) It is his wife who rules the roost.

(c)

(1) Where does the Seine take its rise ? (2) Such is his ambition that he will not rest satisfied until he comes into power. (3) I see no room for fear. (4) Is this the right house ? (5) The story he told us set us all in a roar. (6) I met with a curious adventure on the road. (7) Do you think that his affection is returned ? (8) Tell your mother that I will pay my respects to her to-morrow. (9) Has not such a man a right to our esteem ? (10) You have no right to speak so. (11) Hand round the bottle. (12) I have a rod in pickle for him. (13) What is the right time ? (14) I said nothing, but vowed to myself that I would have my revenge. (15) Is there not a ring at the door ? (16) The unfortunate travellers had been robbed of all their money. (17) Let us return to our subject. (18) The whole sum belongs to you by right.

#### 82-84.

(a)

(1) When do you set sail ? (2) What a run of misfortunes they have had ! (3) We all know his faults, but are very fond of him all the same. (4) To-morrow or the day after, it is all the same to me. (5) Do you think that he will undertake that long journey for your sake ? (6) Everything has been done according to rule. (7) I say ! do you know the news ? (8) I am sure that this time we are upon the right scent. (9) You must not rouse the sleeping lion. (10) It would be impossible for me to do the same now. (11) What a row you are kicking up ! (12) If I do so, it is only for conscience' sake. (13) The dog brought the child safe and sound to the shore. (14) How I should like to sail round the world ! (15) Not one of them is worth his salt. (16) How is your father this morning ?—Much about the same, thank you.

(b)

(1) Seeing that the offer was made only for form's sake, he did not accept it. (2) Can we go without telling them ? There's the rub. (3) I know that I ought to do it, but how ? There's the rub. (4) The ship was sailing fourteen knots an hour. (5) Let us say no more about it. (6) Does not that come to the same thing ? (7) Here we shall be safe from the storm. (8) That is not worth a rush. (9)

Where is the scene laid ? (10) It is very hard at first, but one gets accustomed to it in the long run. (11) Are you a good sailor ? (12) It is not for my pleasure that I go to the sea-side, but for the sake of health. (13) How did the police get scent of the plot ? (14) As a rule, the month of July is very rainy here. (15) Do you know that the ministry has resigned ?—You don't say so ! (16) Let us hope that this ridiculous fashion will not have a long run.

## (c)

(1) For God's sake listen to me. (2) One and the same hope filled every heart. (3) A knock at the door roused him from his reflections. (4) What did you say to put them upon the wrong scent ? (5) That novel is far above the ordinary run. (6) Who knows what is going on behind the scenes ? (7) There was only one boat about to sail. (8) I wonder what he will do when it comes to the rub. (9) Take care, you are going to get into a row. (10) The young author had already written half-a-dozen books, to say nothing of numerous articles in the reviews. (11) It was rumoured that a dissolution was imminent. (12) The tiger made a sudden rush upon his prey. (13) It is the same as saying that you do not approve of it. (14) I have made it a rule to answer within a week every letter I get. (15) Let us suppose for argument's sake that it is so. (16) Do you like to spend your holidays two years running in the same place ? (17) If we crowd on all sail, we shall perhaps arrive in time.

## 85-87.

## (a)

(1) What is the score ? (2) Excuse me if I do not see you out. (3) That word is now used only in a bad sense. (4) Have you given up the idea of setting up for yourself ? (5) We had only been at sea for a few hours when the ship caught fire. (6) What do you advise me to do ? I am quite at sea. (7) When shall you come off sentry ? (8) That would be acting against all sense. (9) Don't pity him, it serves him right. (10) I have nothing more to say on that score. (11) A true friend is another self. (12) Our fate will soon be sealed. (13) I am afraid that his fate is sealed. (14) There is no sense in all that. (15) Let us go and see them off. (16) In whose service were you before coming here ? (17) Every two or three minutes the boat shipped a sea. (18) The dog was at a dead set. (19) Business is at a dead set (*or stop*). (20) I must go on sentry at half-past twelve. (21) Let that serve us as an example.

## (b)

(1) Whatever his faults may have been, he was a king in the full sense of the word. (2) Did you do your work by yourself ? (3)

I am sure that he would never have had that idea by himself. (4) The play was so uninteresting that we did not see it out. (5) Here you will be able to give full scope to your passion for botany. (6) I was hard set to get the sum I wanted. (7) Shall you be on service to-morrow? (8) That was more than enough to make him lose his reason. (9) Were you ever in a storm on the open sea? (10) I had been standing sentry for about ten minutes when I heard that strange noise. (11) Half a score of well armed men suddenly surrounded us. (12) It is to him that I owe that disappointment, but I will serve him out. (13) You would not speak like that if you were in your right senses. (14) As soon as he saw them, the speaker came to a dead set (*or stop*). (15) How did you get out of that scrape? (16) In point of courage he was second to none. (17) Can you do me a service? (18) The owner of that large estate was a self-made man. (19) All that hubbub nearly drove me out of my senses. (20) Why do we not stand out to sea?

(c)

(1) There is no need of telling him to take care of his own dear self. (2) Owing to her illness, she had been out of service for the last six months. (3) The old fellow was not in the enjoyment of all his senses when he made his will. (4) You do not seem to know how to set about it. (5) Upon what score has he been chosen? (6) Is it not your turn to relieve sentry? (7) I longed for the day when I should have free scope to carry out my design. (8) That sharp rebuke brought him to his senses. (9) I am going to sea again next Saturday. (10) When asked what profession he would prefer, the boy answered that he wanted to go to sea. (11) I shall be very glad if I can be of service to you. (12) It was already dark when we set off in search of the runaway. (13) You may reckon upon me, I will see to it. (14) When he came to his senses, he could not at first remember where he was. (15) We shall talk of it again when you have come to your senses. (16) What he says can hardly ever be taken seriously. (17) Most of the furniture had been bought second-hand. (18) What do you think of it? For my own self, I have no objection. (19) See that everything is ready before eleven. (20) If he had a sense of his responsibility, he would have acted quite differently. (21) The doctor was rather fond of setting up for a philosopher.

88-90.

(a)

(1) The apparition had, it seems, come twice in the shape of an angel. (2) Nothing short of that threat will overcome their obstinacy. (3) What! you won't accompany us? For shame! (4)



The state of my health has obliged me to lay my work on the shelf. (5) Where can we take shelter? (6) The robber aimed at him and shot him dead. (7) In short, this is what they want. (8) He knows where the shoe pinches. (9) I naturally came in for a share of the reprimand. (10) Do you often go out shooting? (11) A comical incident cut short that painful scene. (12) The first chapter has been cut short in the second edition. (13) I had scarcely said a few words when he cut me short. (14) That was our last shift. (15) Let us get under the shelter of that tree. (16) My companion had been shot through the leg. (17) It is very shabby of you to refuse.

## (b)

(1) Has not the farm-house fallen to the share of the eldest son? (2) Cut that piece of paper in the shape of a rectangular triangle. (3) The moment he saw them, he shook in his shoes. (4) I was unfortunately short of money at the time. (5) As soon as the sun sets, she gets the shivers. (6) At the last minute the intrepid sergeant was shot in the arm. (7) Do you not think that you could make shift to come? (8) We must make shift with what little we have. (9) The sum is short of a hundred francs. (10) It was impossible to get under shelter from that incessant rain of projectiles. (11) If it is true, all the more shame to you. (12) I am quite willing to go shares with him. (13) Their hats were so wet that they had got out of shape. (14) Who would not like to stand in his shoes? (15) The deceased had been shot with a pistol. (16) Our provisions were beginning to fall short. (17) Don't sham illness, you will not deceive anybody.

## (c)

(1) What's the matter with you? You are shaking all over. (2) The blow had broken the mirror to shivers. (3) Let us go and sit in the shade of that oak. (4) The thief shot at him with his pistol, but missed him. (5) What share have you in the profits? (6) Have you not a share in the business of the firm? (7) To cut the matter short, they refuse to hear anything more about it. (8) Having lost his pocket-book, he had to make shift without his letters of introduction. (9) Their leader had been shot through the heart. (10) You would not behave so if you were not lost to all shame. (11) Is not the right sleeve a shade longer than the left? (12) If he takes you under his shelter, you will have nothing to fear. (13) I wonder who will step into his shoes. (14) What shall you do if the result falls short of your expectations? (15) I see that your work is beginning to take shape. (16) When he came back, he was as white as a sheet. (17) Your behaviour puts us all to shame. (18) Is not the sum sufficient?—It falls far short of it.

## 91-93.

## (a)

(1) What tiresome people! I cannot bear the sight of them. (2) How many shots did you fire? (3) The ardour was the same on both sides. (4) Keep the hounds in sight. (5) My orders were to keep in sight and to wait until I was called. (6) It would have made you sick to see that scene. (7) Is not that the right side of this material?—Why, no, it is the wrong side. (8) After taking a sight of the papers, he handed them to me. (9) The corporal was a dead shot. (10) Too proud to put his shoulder to the wheel, he looked on with folded arms. (11) When shall you put your shoulder to the wheel? (12) It was the third time that he had changed sides. (13) I am sick at heart. (14) The rider stopped at the sight of us. (15) It is only for show that they keep a carriage, they hardly ever use it. (16) Is it not raining?—Yes, a little, but that does not signify. (17) At the signal they all went off like a shot. (18) How lucky you are never to be sea-sick!

## (b)

(1) Out of sight, out of mind. (2) The two rivals were sitting side by side. (3) I am shy of applying to him again. (4) Can you translate Greek at sight? (5) The enemy were not numerous enough to lay siege to the town. (6) Wait for us by the river-side. (7) I feel sick at the mere thought of it. (8) We were about to go away when at last the boat came into sight. (9) Why did you remain silent all the time? (10) On neither side was the proposal welcomed. (11) Do not lose sight of them. (12) The young sailor was carrying a spy-glass across his shoulder. (13) Don't forget to fold those curtains the wrong side out. (14) The coast was not yet within sight. (15) Before going out, the child cast a sidelong look at the cake. (16) We took the town without firing a shot. (17) I know them only by sight.

## (c)

(1) What does it signify whether he comes or not? (2) Such as you see her, she is on the wrong side of sixty. (3) Did not the thing take place in your sight? (4) It is enough to make one sick of this life. (5) Where is the upstart that is not tempted to make a show of his wealth? (6) When she was told of it, she made a show of being angry. (7) I hate the very sight of him. (8) Are they not related to you on their father's side? (9) Turning away his head, he fetched a deep sigh. (10) I did not stop until I was within pistol shot. (11) There they are, keep out of sight. (12) You must hear both sides before saying anything. (13) Why should I fight shy of the question? (14) We shall soon be within sight of the harbour.

(15) The orator passed over the incident in silence. (16) What is your reason for giving them the cold shoulder? (17) Most of them were waiting for the end to take sides with the victor.

## 94-96.

## (a)

(1) It is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. (2) I shall not be able to go with you to-morrow.—How so? (3) That can but be a slip of the pen. (4) Let us sit down to table, I am dying with hunger. (5) Where did you sleep last night?—At my uncle's. (6) The enemy were not slow to perceive their mistake. (7) If so, I willingly consent to it. (8) When we saw him directly after his illness, he was nothing but skin and bone. (9) It was so hot in my bedroom that I could not go to sleep for a long time. (10) Draw back a little, so as to leave space for them. (11) What town does your cousin sit for? (12) I approached on the sly and heard them talking in an undertone. (13) What a pity that he should be so slow of comprehension! (14) A loud noise roused me from my sleep. (15) Did you notice how many times he said "and so on" in his little speech? (16) When I came back, my bed-fellow was already sleeping soundly. (17) We shall most likely go to the sea-side in a week or so. (18) Do not give us the slip as you did the other day. (19) Under the impression of that dreadful nightmare, she started out of her sleep. (20) How are you this morning?—So so.

## (b)

(1) There is a snake in the grass. (2) I must change my clothes, I am wet to the skin. (3) If we go, we shall have to sleep out. (4) When I call upon him, I am always told that he is at Mr. or Mrs. So-and-so's. (5) The chairman was so slow of speech that it was painful to listen to him. (6) I don't know how it is, but I am dying with sleep. (7) If he said so, it must have been a slip of the tongue. (8) Will you be so kind as to shut the window? (9) It was a nasty trick on his part, but he shall smart for it. (10) I have had no sleep the whole night. (11) One of the travellers was carrying his arm in a sling. (12) You are very lucky to have come off with a whole skin. (13) As the sun shines after the storm, so joy comes after sorrow. (14) I made a slip and tumbled down the stairs. (15) If I make a slip, you will correct me. (16) Everything was at sixes and sevens. (17) What startled you out of your sleep? (18) It is not for us to sit in judgment upon him.

## (c)

(1) There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. (2) I am certain he requires a little rest.—So I told him only yesterday. (3) You will feel better when you have had a sleep. (4) The barrister's

secret ambition was to sit in Parliament. (5) Indignant at their treachery, she swore that she would make them smart for it. (6) We are going to the concert to-night.—So am I. (7) Your watch is a quarter of an hour too slow. (8) I beg your pardon, I made a slip of the tongue. (9) Do sit up, you are quite bent. (10) At the noise I made in opening the door, he awoke and sat up. (11) How long did you sit up last night after I left you? (12) So saying, he got up and shook hands with me. (13) Are you not tired?—Not in the slightest. (14) You may well say that you escaped by the skin of your teeth. (15) I always sleep like a top. (16) You will see that all this talk will end in smoke. (17) If I were you, I should have a nurse to sit up with him. (18) A drunken man was sleeping himself sober in the ditch. (19) So true is it that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush!

## 97-99.

## (a)

(1) What he says is generally very sensible, but why does he speak through his nose? (2) You must start with all possible speed. (3) I would as soon die as do it. (4) It was raining so hard that in less than five minutes we were soaked through. (5) The landlord was a man of the right sort. (6) What do you do in your spare time? (7) There was an indefinable something in her smile. (8) Do you not think that his conduct shows spirit? (9) I shall be very glad to go with you if I can spare the time. (10) No sooner said than done. (11) We were going at full speed at the time of the accident. (12) The thief ran away at full speed. (13) Two horsemen were approaching at full speed. (14) The ship was sailing at full speed. (15) Don't cross the line, there is a train coming at full speed. (16) I had as yet seen nothing of the sort. (17) Is it true that you are thinking of leaving England?—Nothing of the sort. (18) All the time he could spare he gave to music. (19) I did my best to raise their spirits, but to no purpose.

## (b)

(1) It is a curious story that will, I am sure, make you split with laughter. (2) Would you not sooner come with us than remain here alone? (3) I don't know anybody that does not speak highly of him. (4) Don't forget that we have a spare bedroom waiting for you. (5) The colour was something between blue and green. (6) I am glad to see that you are all in very good spirits. (7) Come and see us to-morrow if you can spare the time. (8) What a lucky mortal! He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. (9) Thanks to this discovery, we soon recovered our spirits. (10) If you do it, you will repent it sooner or later. (11) Our luggage had been mislaid, so that we had no spare clothes. (12) Although I had run all

the time at the top of my speed, I arrived too late. (13) If you believe me, you will do nothing of the sort. (14) That does not speak well for their intelligence. (15) Do you feel much pleasure in going into society? (16) If the train starts at three, we have no time to spare. (17) Ask him what he thinks of it, he is something of a connoisseur. (18) You are always trying to put a spoke in our wheel.

## (c)

(1) The doctor was one of those free-spoken men who call a spade a spade. (2) I shall be much obliged if you can spare me ten pounds for a few days. (3) The dwarf turned a somersault and disappeared. (4) I cannot sing this evening, I have a sore throat. (5) Take as many as you like, we have enough and to spare. (6) When I saw him last week, he was still labouring under depression of spirits. (7) We hope to go and see you sometime or other, but cannot yet say when. (8) I am out of sorts this morning. (9) When he is out of sorts, he quarrels with everybody. (10) That old picture which you admire so much I got for a mere song. (11) We spend all our spare moments in gardening. (12) I wonder how he manages to keep up his spirits. (13) Let us split the difference. (14) Our escape was, so to speak, a miracle. (15) When must I start?—The sooner the better. (16) Don't take your brother away with you, we cannot spare him. (17) Long before night came, they were all spent with fatigue. (18) Confess that you have a spite against him. (19) I cannot let them go off without bidding them God-speed. (20) How many philosophers waste their time in splitting hairs!

## 100-102.

## (a)

(1) A stitch in time saves nine. (2) Being in no hurry, they decided to travel by short stages. (3) How do we stand? (4) I opened the door as gently as I could, and walked in with stealthy steps. (5) For three days the little boat was the sport of every wind. (6) Have you got any French books in stock? (7) The fugitive was running at full speed when a broad river brought him to a sudden stand. (8) If I had taken another step, I should have lost my balance. (9) I do not know him well enough to take that step on his behalf. (10) Always wavering, she could not make up her mind to take such a decisive step. (11) At the sound of his voice the young man gave a start. (12) The enemy had not left a stone standing in the unfortunate town. (13) Everything he writes is of the right stamp. (14) We are all determined to stand or fall with you. (15) When she came on the stage, she was greeted with loud applause. (16) Have you not yet laid in your stock of coals for the winter? (17) It was agreed that I should get the start of them to announce their coming.

## (b)

(1) The rider put spurs to his horse and soon disappeared in the distance. (2) One would think, to hear you, that your life was at stake. (3) The day was drawing nigh when the whole country was to make a stand against its oppressors. (4) If I said that, it was only in sport. (5) The two brothers lived within a step of each other. (6) When shall you begin to take stock? (7) Hit by a bullet in the forehead, the colonel was killed on the spot. (8) Our interests stand for nothing in their eyes. (9) According to what I hear, his son bids fair to tread in his steps. (10) I shall never forget that it was you who gave me a start. (11) Just as they were about to catch him, the thief took a spring and cleared the hedge. (12) I take my stand upon what I told you yesterday. (13) On the spur of the moment he resolved to carry out his project at once. (14) Hidden behind a tree, I stole a look at them. (15) It had long been her desire to go on the stage. (16) Does not this work bear the stamp of genius? (17) In spite of her self-possession, the new-comer stared her out of countenance.

## (c)

(1) A rolling stone gathers no moss. (2) It was already dark when we began to retrace our steps. (3) This argument put him at last to a stand. (4) Furious at his fall, my assailant quickly got up again and made a fresh spring at me. (5) The stranger stopped and stared us in the face without saying a word. (6) Where can I have put my gloves?—Your gloves? Why, they are staring you in the face. (7) Ruin was staring him in the face. (8) That was more than I could stand. (9) What steps have you taken to safeguard your interests? (10) The novel which he published the following year stamped the young writer's reputation. (11) We left no stone unturned to find out what had become of them, but to no purpose. (12) What a cynical man! He makes sport of everything. (13) During the night we stole a march on the enemy. (14) Very few actresses go off the stage as young as she did. (15) I fear that he will stand at nothing to succeed. (16) What work have you now on the stocks? (17) At the noise they made I woke up with a start. (18) The highest interests of the country were at stake in those negotiations.

## 103-105.

## (a)

(1) Little strokes fell great oaks. (2) With him it is always the old story. (3) If you want the house, you must take it such as it is. (4) The disconcerted orator came to a dead stop in the middle of his sentence. (5) At the end of the hedge the dog suddenly came to a

dead stop. (6) How did you strain your shoulder ? (7) Although still far from our goal, we were making rapid strides towards it. (8) Leave off this stuff. (9) I was far from suspecting what was in store for me. (10) The stone was too big for him to lift it by sheer strength. (11) Seeing the town so well defended, the general gave up the idea of taking it by sheer strength. (12) I am no such fool as you take me to be. (13) If it was he who began, that is quite another story. (14) Does it not strike you that the thing is altogether impossible ? (15) That is all stuff and nonsense. (16) Is it true that you want to bring a suit against him ? (17) Although nearly seventy, he was straight as an arrow. (18) If you do it again, I'll thrash you in fine style. (19) Who knows what the future keeps in store for us ?

## (b)

(1) I have more than one string to my bow. (2) The river was running so swiftly that going against the stream was out of the question. (3) It requires more spirit than he possesses to go against the stream. (4) You will strain your eyes if you persist in reading half the night. (5) As the story goes, he was never seen any more. (6) It is high time to put a stop to such a state of things. (7) None of that stuff, if you please. (8) It seems that all their workmen are on strike. (9) Let him say what he likes, I don't care a straw. (10) On the strength of that evidence the prisoner was found guilty. (11) Those are idle stories which are not worth listening to. (12) A complete edition of his works in three volumes? There is no such thing as that. (13) The child, on his return, was scolded in fine style. (14) I do not set great store by his opinion on that subject. (15) The lieutenant was struck dead at the very beginning of the fight. (16) How can you hope to regain your strength if you eat so little ? (17) The door was wide open, and, strange to say, there was nobody in the house. (18) The poor animal was in such pain that I did not hesitate to give him the finishing stroke.

## (c)

(1) Store is no sore. (2) What reasons does he allege in support of his request ? (3) Do not forget to lay stress upon that point. (4) Once he has begun, there is no such thing as stopping him. (5) Your friend is apparently of the stuff of which lawyers are made. (6) If they do not obtain what they want, they will go on strike next Monday. (7) The best of the story is that nobody knows who did it. (8) Incensed at his conduct, his uncle threatened to stop his supplies. (9) The daubs we were shown were not worth a straw. (10) What can I do to make things straight ? (11) For this trifling mistake I was pitilessly turned into the street. (12) Where does he live ?—On the second story. (13) On hearing the news,

he was struck all of a heap. (14) How busy you must be ! You are quite a stranger. (15) All I know about them is that they live in grand style. (16) If you approve so much of what he did, why do you not follow suit ? (17) Shall we go down stream or up stream ? (18) I am sure that he will strain every nerve to help you. (19) The boat had been forced by stress of weather to put back into port.

## 106-108.

## (a)

(1) One swallow does not make a summer. (2) That strange event was the talk of the town. (3) How old do you take her to be ? (4) As sure as I live, he shall repent it. (5) That would not be in good taste. (6) It was he who told you so, I would swear to it. (7) Make haste and clear the table. (8) Seeing no bridge, he did not hesitate to swim across the river. (9) How long did it take you to finish your work ? (10) If we can make sure of their leader, they will promptly give in. (11) I made sure of his assistance, but at the last moment he refused to help me. (12) The spy swore by all that is sacred that he knew nothing about it. (13) Scarcely had we crossed swords when he appeared. (14) Those are old wives' tales. (15) The company you frequent is not much to my taste. (16) Just look at her ; does she not take after her mother ? (17) I hope that in that respect his son will not take after him. (18) We had so many things to tell each other that we talked the night away.

## (b)

(1) Be sure to let us know what you decide. (2) Don't you think that this wine tastes sour ? (3) Not knowing what to do, he took to writing novels. (4) Who swore you in ? (5) I was poor at the time and he was rich, but now the tables are turned. (6) When will the works be in full swing ? (7) The feast was already in full swing when we arrived. (8) You must take it or leave it. (9) Tastes differ. (10) There is talk of it, but it is not yet certain. (11) There was some talk of his resigning before the end of the month. (12) What are you going to do now ?—I am sure I don't know. (13) It was at last agreed that they should fight with swords. (14) Do not allow yourself to be taken in. (15) If he has no friends, it is because he is too fond of telling tales. (16) My head was swimming so badly that I nearly fell. (17) Do not keep us long in suspense. (18) The incorrigible chatterer talked everybody down. (19) That is tantamount to saying that you refuse to join us. (20) There is no disputing about tastes.

## (c)

(1) Dead men tell no tales. (2) I am very glad to know that you are taking to your work. (3) The braggart soon found out that he



had caught a Tartar. (4) You agree with me, don't you?—Sure enough. (5) I expected to see him again before long, and, sure enough, he came back the very next day. (6) What are you waiting for to lay the table? (7) As soon as he appeared, she gave full swing to her anger. (8) To console himself, the ruined gambler took to drinking. (9) Rising in haste, the witness moved forward to be sworn in. (10) You want to enlist? What are you talking about? (11) The way she dresses is quite out of taste. (12) Be sure not to listen to them. (13) After being reduced to poverty, he is now swimming in riches. (14) Instead of waiting for us, they turned tail directly they saw us. (15) Do not rely upon him, he is all talk. (16) This meat tastes like venison. (17) All he possesses he has acquired by the sweat of his brow. (18) The old man had at once taken to the child. (19) All the inhabitants had been put to the sword. (20) Why do you take me to task? It is no fault of mine.

## 109-111.

## (a)

(1) Set a thief to catch a thief. (2) How do you manage to be always in a good temper? (3) I shall be surprised if they take the house on these terms. (4) All his doings since the day of the crime told against the prisoner. (5) The child soon came back with tears in his eyes. (6) So they are all safe and sound? Heaven be thanked for that! (7) They say that he does not live on good terms with his wife. (8) You ask me where he is, but how can I tell? (9) Clapping spurs to his horse, he rushed into the thick of the fight. (10) What is the good of getting out of temper? (11) In less than three months, the valiant general brought the enemy to terms. (12) I hope that your eloquence will succeed in bringing him to terms. (13) The good woman was drowned in tears. (14) Well, they refuse, don't they? I told you so! (15) In those days everybody went in terror of his life. (16) Be sure to give her my best thanks when you see her. (17) Do you know what his terms are? (18) Tell that to the marines.

## (b)

(1) The two neighbours had not been on speaking terms for more than a year. (2) Why don't you put him to the test at once? (3) What they will do next I cannot tell. (4) Don't speak to him now, he is out of temper. (5) Instead of answering, she burst into tears. (6) As for me, I would not consent to it on any terms. (7) Their eldest son is still in his teens. (8) I will thank you for a cup of tea. (9) His very enemies bore testimony to the dignity of his life. (10) The almost illegible writing bore testimony to the haste with which she had answered. (11) I shall never forget it, I can tell

you ! (12) The two scamps were as thick as thieves. (13) Here we are all on equal terms. (14) Whatever he may say, try to keep your temper. (15) It was a sight that would have brought tears to your eyes. (16) Let us give thanks to God for our delivery. (17) Years were beginning to tell upon her. (18) "Stop thief ! stop thief !" repeated the crowd.

## (c)

(1) Do not all those children tax your patience ? (2) I should never have thought that he would stand the test so well. (3) A little assurance tells well in the world. (4) Are you not on good terms with him ? (5) Those words struck terror into the culprit's heart. (6) Who would imagine that she is out of her teens ? (7) Each of them swore to follow him through thick and thin. (8) I will thank you to shut the door when you go out again. (9) After a hot discussion we finally came to terms. (10) I know his obstinacy too well to believe that he will come to terms. (11) Do not lead me into temptation. (12) Seized with remorse, he shed bitter tears. (13) One would think that you cannot tell right from wrong. (14) Wait a minute, he will soon be at the end of his tether. (15) If you were in my place, you also would sometimes show temper. (16) Although we were very far off, every shot told. (17) When shall you begin to keep your terms ? (18) If he fails, he will have nobody to thank but himself.

## 112-114.

## (a)

(1) Manners change with the times. (2) When I see him, I'll tell him what I think of him. (3) As things go, the end cannot be far off. (4) We shall be glad to see you at any time. (5) Such was the hubbub that it was impossible for me to collect my thoughts. (6) We had better start at once if we want to arrive in time. (7) It seems to me that you are not playing in time. (8) The shot had pierced his chest through and through. (9) I do not think much of his ability. (10) All the preparations were finished in no time. (11) I cannot dismiss that frightful scene from my thoughts. (12) Do not throw away such a fine opportunity. (13) Is it not high time for us to retire ? (14) If he has insulted you, that is quite another thing. (15) It is very likely that it will be so till the end of time. (16) Come in, though it be only for a few minutes. (17) This is worth thinking over. (18) Had you not already warned him at different times ? (19) On second thoughts I decided not to say anything. (20) Let us go with the tide. (21) I need not tell you that I was all the time upon thorns. (22) Not knowing what to do, she threw herself upon his protection. (23) Time wasted is lost indeed.

## (b)

(1) My first impulse was to refuse, but I soon thought better of it. (2) That is quite impossible as times go. (3) Do you think that they will be able to carry their project through? (4) We have had a bad time of it during the last few months. (5) If I ever catch him, he shall have a bad time of it. (6) How I should have liked to be able to read his thoughts! (7) You are right, that is the very thing. (8) Slacken your pace a little, we are before our time. (9) To think that we shall never see them again! (10) I hope that in time to come there will be no more war. (11) Though his merits be ever so great, I cannot say that I like him. (12) It is a thousand to one that the government will be beaten. (13) Where were you this time last year? (14) It is a very good thing for her that you should have happened to be present. (15) I do not like to play with him, he never keeps time. (16) That clock does not keep time. (17) You must think twice before promising anything. (18) What can he do at his time of day? (19) The play was so bad that I had not the patience to hear it through. (20) No thoroughfare. (21) Keep your thoughts to yourself. (22) I will let you know the details in proper time and place.

## (c)

(1) Every rose has its thorn. (2) As things stand, I cannot interfere. (3) That would not have happened in his father's time. (4) Rely upon me and take no thought of anything. (5) When they come back, we shall have a fine time. (6) It is not my fault if our plan has fallen through. (7) Who knows where we shall be this time next year? (8) The mere thought of it made me shiver. (9) If only you had come yesterday, I had the very thing for you. (10) All that will change in course of time. (11) It was in vain that we tried to stem the tide. (12) This house has belonged to her family time out of mind. (13) The chase had scarcely begun when he was thrown. (14) How is it that you are behind your time? (15) They do not accept, do they? I thought as much. (16) Please yourself then and beat time. (17) I have been told that his life hangs upon a thread. (18) You must comply with the times. (19) Even though she were to tell me herself, I should not believe it. (20) I hope that you will think better of your determination. (21) Take your own time, there is no hurry. (22) As careless as ever he took no thought of the morrow. (23) Time will show.

## 115-117.

## (a)

(1) Trespassers will be prosecuted. (2) You cannot do better than tread in your father's steps. (3) When will the accused be brought to trial? (4) It is too much of a good thing. (5) In the teeth of

this overwhelming evidence the whole band was acquitted. (6) If her son is rather taciturn, her daughter has a glib tongue. (7) The house was searched from top to bottom, but nothing was found. (8) The old castle was pulled down from top to bottom twenty years ago. (9) What's the matter with the baby?—He is cutting his teeth. (10) Do what I would, I found it impossible to bring the old jade to a trot. (11) Let us warn him immediately, lest he should be caught in the trap. (12) May I take on trial for a few days the first watch you showed me? (13) Everything gave token of an approaching storm. (14) Do take another cake, I know you have a sweet tooth. (15) Are you not afraid that the task is too much for him? (16) I could listen to that tune for hours together.

## (b)

(1) Before relating that important event, we must trace it up to its origin. (2) Do not put out your tongue in that way. (3) We have known him for years and have never caught him tripping. (4) The wretch ground his teeth and did not answer. (5) There was a talk of bringing two of the ministers to trial. (6) Is not your brother at the top of his form? (7) In the panic several children were trodden to death. (8) Why don't you put him to the touch if you distrust him? (9) Speak in a low tone, they are listening to us. (10) That was too much for him to bear. (11) Everything is always in proper trim in her house. (12) The crowd did not cease to cast that name in his teeth. (13) Tit for tat. (14) When are you going to take your trip? (15) Both of them have met with sad trials during your absence. (16) I do not see why I should toil and moil whilst you are doing nothing. (17) The driver whipped his horse, and we went off at a round trot.

## (c)

(1) I was barely eighteen when I trod the boards. (2) If you suffer so much, you should have your tooth out. (3) Turning to me he eyed me from top to toe with a stern look. (4) The old man was suffering from a touch of the gout. (5) Wait a minute, I have her name on the tip of my tongue. (6) When he left, a well lined purse was presented to him as a token of esteem. (7) If you want to see them, you must stand on tiptoe. (8) When he speaks to me, it is always in an angry tone. (9) You are too much for me. (10) The merry cobbler was going at it tooth and nail. (11) I hear that the madcap is still at his tricks. (12) Why won't you make a trial of it? (13) If he begins again, give him tit for tat. (14) Traps had been set everywhere in the wood. (15) Ambitious as he is, he will not be satisfied until he is at the top of the tree. (16) The dethroned king returned shortly after in the train of the invaders.

## 118-120.

(a)

(1) One good turn deserves another. (2) Do you not think that there is some truth in what he says? (3) It is well understood that we shall start exactly at ten. (4) Whose turn is it? (5) Don't take the trouble to answer me, I will call upon you. (6) Is the piano in tune? (7) Wait until I come back. (8) I wonder how it will all turn out. (9) When we found him lying on the ground, he was unconscious. (10) I am sure that there is an understanding between them. (11) Nothing remained of the money he held in trust. (12) Each one in his turn, if you please. (13) I will trouble you for the salt. (14) If she did it, it was unknown to us. (15) Don't ask him to sing, he always sings out of tune. (16) What words are understood in that sentence? (17) I will send you a wire if anything turns up.

(b)

(1) I thought at first that I should never be able to make myself understood. (2) Do you want me to enquire about it?—No, thank you, it is not worth the trouble. (3) To tell the truth, I shall be greatly surprised if they succeed. (4) That was an expression which he used at every turn. (5) I hope that you will not take unkindly what I am going to tell you. (6) When he knows that, he will sing to another tune. (7) If you are ever in trouble again, don't fail to tell me. (8) It was agreed that we should each mount guard by turns. (9) Whilst listening to him, she wept and laughed by turns. (10) Do not show yourself until I beckon to you. (11) I could hear him talking to his neighbour in an undertone. (12) The news after all turned out to be false. (13) May I commit these papers to your trust? (14) To speak in that way, he must be unconscious of what he says. (15) Everybody feigned to be unconscious of his presence. (16) I cannot thank you too much for the good turn you did me yesterday. (17) The two friends did not part until past midnight.

(c)

(1) That question, I confess, took me unawares. (2) May I trouble you to come and speak to me to-morrow morning? (3) After taking two or three turns in the room, he sat down in front of the window. (4) The affair seems to take a favourable turn. (5) Why do you not give him to understand that you do not want him? (6) Truth will out. (7) Taking the box with caution, he turned it over and over again before opening it. (8) The two rogues were evidently singing to the same tune. (9) I cannot decide anything until I have consulted him. (10) The meat is done to a turn. (11) If you

meddle with it, you will get into trouble. (12) That scream in the silence of the night gave us quite a turn. (13) You will no doubt easily come to an understanding with them. (14) It was not the first time that he had played truant. (15) Do not take it unkindly of me that I did not answer you earlier. (16) What a bad turn you have done them ! (17) I was his debtor to the tune of five hundred pounds. (18) A score of pigeons were turning round and round in front of the farm-house.

## 121-123.

(a)

(1) Use is second nature. (2) When I looked out of the window, he was still walking up and down on the footpath. (3) The collection will be on view for a few days at the beginning of next week. (4) Remember that the gallery is not on view on Mondays. (5) Time is up. (6) It is of no use ringing, the house is empty. (7) Does not such a crime cry for vengeance ? (8) Those words, pronounced in a subdued voice, appeared to make a deep impression upon him. (9) Everything is so dear now that we live up to our income. (10) Kneeling before his friend's lifeless body, he made a vow to avenge him. (11) I had to do violence to my feelings not to interfere. (12) Take away those books, I have no further use for them. (13) That is a point on which we shall always be at variance. (14) How long have they been at variance ? (15) Is not what you said just now at variance with what you told me yesterday ? (16) The chairman was re-elected without a dissentient voice. (17) The whole will cost you fifty francs at the utmost. (18) I advanced a few steps to get a nearer view of that strange object. (19) If that is a fact, he must be on the very verge of ruin.

(b)

(1) It is all up with our project. (2) Why did you not come yesterday as usual ? (3) The two women vied with each other in elegance. (4) It is a real pleasure to hear them vying with each other in wit. (5) What can be the use of that curious instrument ? (6) You know what a high value we all set upon your opinion. (7) Our new chief does not seem to be up to his task. (8) The wind was blowing with a vengeance. (9) If he happened to be a few minutes late, his master beat him with a vengeance. (10) I should like to visit the house with a view to buying it. (11) The welfare of his country was always uppermost in his mind. (12) It is hard to say which of the two parties will be uppermost. (13) The gallant sailor perished, a victim to duty. (14) It was so hot that she was on the verge of fainting. (15) Why do you not put the question to the vote at once ? (16) It is of no use for him to insist, he will not convince me. (17) Do not hesitate to come to me if ever you are hard up again. (18) The street was full of children yelling at the top of their voices.

(c)

(1) Nothing venture, nothing have. (2) What is the use of arguing with such a man? (3) I am not so well up as you in history. (4) Do you know what has set them at variance? (5) When alone with me, he gave vent to his indignation. (6) Do your utmost to come and spend a few days with us during your holidays. (7) For my part, I take a different view of the question. (8) Who would have suspected that we were on the verge of war? (9) I wonder who can have brought that hideous headgear into vogue. (10) All the spectators rose and with one voice acclaimed the orator. (11) Few people have met with so many ups and downs as I have. (12) Is it true that they have used you ill? (13) Not knowing the country, we were going at a venture. (14) Does not such an act speak volumes for him? (15) The result did not come up to our expectations. (16) Everything in the room had been turned upside down. (17) They were vying with one another as to who should go fastest. (18) From the top of the tower you have a bird's-eye view of the whole valley.

## 124-126.

(a)

(1) The young statesman's popularity was already on the wane. (2) What time is it by your watch? (3) I had not the slightest idea that they were in want. (4) This diamond is of the first water. (5) The farmer's wife was a gossip of the first water. (6) If you go a little further, you will be able to wade over the river. (7) Wanted a good gardener. (8) With those people one must always be upon the watch. (9) The two poachers were upon the watch not far from the bridge. (10) In our company each man had to be upon the watch four times a week. (11) How many sailors were upon the watch at the time? (12) I am very sorry to have kept you waiting so long. (13) That man is as dull as ditch water. (14) So long as I live, they shall want for nothing. (15) When it was fine, he always took a long walk in the afternoon. (16) Must you not give a month's warning before leaving? (17) The thing was very simple; all that was wanting was to think of it.

(b)

(1) Still waters run deep. (2) Won't you come with us? It is only half-an-hour's walk. (3) The mother and the three children were dying of want. (4) How shall we ever wade through that difficulty? (5) The new king's neighbours joined together to wage war against him. (6) Your watch is ten minutes too fast. (7) If she fell ill, there would be no one to wait upon her. (8) When is it high water to-day? (9) In such a case everybody can discharge

a servant at a moment's warning. (10) If you argue with him, you will be sure to go to the wall. (11) Two of the biggest firms in the town have just gone to the wall. (12) Come down quickly, you are wanted. (13) That argument does not hold water. (14) How many miles did you walk yesterday? (15) For want of something better, we finally accepted their offer. (16) Throwing himself upon me, he seized me round the waist. (17) Behind the door the cat was patiently lying on the watch for a mouse.

## (c)

(1) The more one has, the more one wants. (2) Be prudent with them if you do not want to get into hot water. (3) On grand occasions the gardener waited at table. (4) Let this be a warning to you. (5) Our orders were to keep in the wake of the flagship. (6) The faithful dog soon appeared in his master's wake. (7) Is it your habit to lay a new wager every day? (8) I'll lay a wager that they will arrive too late. (9) The children will be very glad if you take them out for a walk. (10) Half-a-dozen pages were wanting at the end of the book. (11) Only a few of those men were injured to war. (12) What is your cousin doing?—He is walking the hospitals. (13) Putting on her spectacles, she began to wade through the voluminous correspondence. (14) At the end of the month it is always low water with him. (15) Keep good watch during my absence. (16) In one of the holes a big spider was lying in wait. (17) Pray, take the wall. (18) Does not this description make your mouth water?

## 127-129.

## (a)

(1) Let well alone. (2) You don't go the right way to work. (3) I know that they do not approve of it: what then? (4) By the way, what do you think of the last concert? (5) The weather, by the way, was as cold as could be. (6) If he spoke of it, it was only by the way. (7) What were you laughing at just now with Mr. What's-his-name? (8) The king himself was to lead the way. (9) Ah! there you are; well and good. (10) Which way shall we go?—That way. (11) Which way must I begin?—If I were you, I should begin this way. (12) Do what he will, they are never satisfied. (13) Get out of the way. (14) What's the weather like this morning? (15) I must do it in some way or other. (16) Do not try to impose upon me, I know what's what. (17) My companion remained silent all the way. (18) Directly she saw them, she got up to bid them welcome. (19) How did you manage to force your way through the crowd? (20) What little there was soon disappeared. (21) All the women wore small shells by way of ornament. (22) It is well for



you that you are not alone. (23) What did you talk about with them on the way ? (24) That child is worth his weight in gold. (25) It was so dark that I was obliged to feel my way. (26) I must feel my way before promising anything.

## (b)

(1) Ill weeds grow apace. (2) If you insist, they will doubtless give way. (3) After an obstinate struggle, the enemy gave way. (4) Do not give way to despair. (5) Without being wealthy, they are pretty well off. (6) Why do you not let him do it in his own way ? (7) I always have a headache in this weather. (8) Your work is the best by a long way. (9) Wherever we went, we were given a hearty welcome. (10) Try to get him out of the way for a moment. (11) You need not talk in a whisper, I am not asleep. (12) Bending towards her, he said a few words in a whisper. (13) I don't wish you to go out of your way for us. (14) You might as well say that you throw up the game. (15) In spite of all his efforts to get on, he is in a bad way just now. (16) Wait a minute, I tell you what. (17) That will go a great way with him. (18) Whoever you may be, you are welcome. (19) You should not let this child have his own way. (20) All's well that ends well. (21) Am I in your way ? (22) What about your projected journey ? Have you given it up ? (23) I was making the best of my way to his house when I met him. (24) You again ? What now ? (25) I have so many things to do that I don't know which way to turn.

## (c)

(1) Is not this little poem a gem in its way ? (2) A dog had found his way into the kitchen and carried away the meat. (3) I do not suppose that they will come, but what of that ? (4) Take care not to lose your way in the forest. (5) It is the only firm in the town that sells wholesale and retail. (6) The brilliant officer was in a fair way to become a general. (7) What have you got in the way of provisions ? (8) I would not sell that portrait for its weight in gold. (9) Go your way. (10) You are sure it is true ? Well, I never ! (11) I have a way of my own of getting rid of bores. (12) In the country we go out in all weathers. (13) I kept out of the way until they were out of sight. (14) The result is, upon the whole, more satisfactory than we expected. (15) You will soon get into the way of it. (16) Since your friend is fond of reading, tell him that he is welcome to all my books. (17) In a month we shall be on our way to Australia. (18) What though they should refuse ? (19) I hope that you will find a way to carry out your project. (20) Don't you feel well ? You are as white as a sheet. (21) I do not see my way to accept their proposal. (22) That is all well and good, but where shall you get the money from ? (23) The ship was getting

under way when we reached the harbour. (24) You are welcome to do so if you choose, but I advise you not to. (25) What with one thing and another, I have not had a moment's rest to-day.

## 130-132.

## (a)

(1) It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. (2) How strange that sentence would sound, were it translated word for word! (3) There was nobody in the neighbourhood that did not bear them good will. (4) Half the population has been out of work for a fortnight. (5) Nearly an hour passed before he came to his wits again. (6) If we start earlier, I will send you word. (7) Willing or unwilling, they will have to do it. (8) We were beginning to fear that you would not come.—No wonder! (9) Butterflies of that kind are very hard to catch on the wing. (10) In other words, you are afraid of committing yourself. (11) If he resigns, it will not be of his own free will. (12) Clever as he was, the doctor was at his wits' end. (13) The position was so desperate that I was at my wits' end. (14) With these words he turned his back upon us and went away. (15) This recent invention has already worked wonders. (16) Seated at his desk, he was writing with a will. (17) The mud on the carriage bore witness to the bad state of the roads. (18) Woe to you if you break your word!

## (b)

(1) Where there is a will, there is a way. (2) Since you complain of having nothing to do, I am going to make work for you. (3) Take my word for it, everything is not yet over. (4) The boat will set sail the day after to-morrow, wind and weather permitting. (5) You would not speak as you do, if you had not lost your wits. (6) I saw on my return that my companion had been as good as his word. (7) When do you propose to start?—Next Monday, God willing. (8) The wonder is that no one was injured. (9) It is high time for us to set to work. (10) Let me see how you go to work. (11) Those are only idle words. (12) Such things would not happen if you did not always let him have his will. (13) I call you all to witness that it was he who attacked me. (14) This is word for word what she told us. (15) I wish I could write oftener, but I have no time. (16) The new governor soon showed that he had a will of his own. (17) When you are here next week, I will give you more details by word of mouth. (18) Always ready to promise wonders, he never performs anything.

(c)

(1) A word to the wise is enough. (2) I am quite willing to help you if I can. (3) In all that panic-stricken crowd he alone seemed to have his wits about him. (4) The dispute grew so hot that they came to high words. (5) I think that he bears me ill will for what I said the other day. (6) Wanted a maid of all work. (7) The woodpecker is so shy that he takes wing at the slightest noise. (8) I have a good mind to take you at your word. (9) The weather has at last cleared up, and for a wonder we have had a glorious afternoon. (10) The information they had given me was so confused that I was none the wiser for it. (11) It does not become you to have words with such a man. (12) Incapable of leading a regular life, he lived by his wits. (13) That catastrophe will throw hundreds of men and women out of work. (14) Everybody could see that there was something in the wind. (15) If he promised to come, you may reckon upon him, he is a man of his word. (16) To write was a work of love with her. (17) I hope that you will take the will for the deed. (18) Call him back, and I'll make him eat his words before you.

## 133-135.

(a)

(1) There was something wrong somewhere, but what? (2) All the old man's thoughts were turned to the next world. (3) What would you do if you had twenty thousand a year? (4) I have been working very hard for the last six months, but am none the worse for it. (5) Will you get me five francs' worth of stamps? (6) That is the wrong page, I am sure. (7) Living has become dreadfully dear of late years. (8) I am ready to follow you to the world's end. (9) Let him do his worst, we have nothing to fear. (10) Well, have you had your money's worth? (11) To make it worse, a gust of wind tore off the sail. (12) Would that we had thought of it earlier! (13) That brilliant victory made his name famous all the world over. (14) In their haste they had taken the wrong train. (15) I know that he is going to rack and ruin, but how can I help it? (16) The old castle was going to rack and ruin. (17) Why do you not try? No one will think the worse of you if you fail.

(b)

(1) It is always the same from year's end to year's end. (2) Should the worst come to the worst, we shall only lose a few pounds. (3) If you allow me to say so, that is wrong of you. (4) What he has done hitherto is not worth much. (5) We all hope you will come and spend New Year's day with us. (6) After a short pause the noise began again worse than ever. (7) The change of air has already done us a world of good. (8) Do not disturb yourself for such a

trifle, it is not worth while. (9) Why always suppose the worst ? (10) As ill luck would have it, nobody saw the signal. (11) It cannot be so late, your watch must be wrong. (12) From his gait I thought at first that he was the worse for drink. (13) Is the museum worth seeing ? (14) When he begins to spin one of his yarns, there is no stopping him. (15) I am nearly sure that we are on the wrong track. (16) You will change your mind when you grow in years. (17) Seeing that he would have the worst of it, he hurriedly beat a retreat.

## (c)

(1) Such is the way of the world. (2) It was the third time that the young sailor was wrecked. (3) I saw from her look that I had come at the wrong time. (4) Meanwhile everything was getting worse and worse. (5) It was not yet light when the children knocked at their mother's door to wish her a happy New Year. (6) Do your worst, I don't care. (7) You look for all the world like your brother when he was your age. (8) I would not do such a thing for all the world. (9) The young heiress was said to be worth two hundred thousand pounds. (10) Old as it is, my overcoat is very little the worse for wear. (11) The vessel was wrecked with the loss of all hands. (12) I wish I had come into the world a few centuries later. (13) How much does the farm bring in, one year with another ? (14) I am sorry, but you have applied to the wrong person. I know nothing of the matter. (15) Whatever in the world are you doing here ? (16) Would to Heaven that we could have all remained together ! (17) Thank you for your advice, that is worth knowing.

## APPENDIX

abscond, to, s'enfuir.  
 abyss, abîme (l'), *m.*  
 accomplice, complice (le, la).  
 advice, avis (l'), *m.* ; conseil (le).  
 aim, to, viser ; aspirer.  
 allege, to, alléguer.  
 ally, allié (l'), *m.*  
 applause, applaudissements (les), *m.*  
 apply, to, s'adresser.  
 appoint, to, nommer.  
 approaching, prochain.  
 argue, to, raisonner, discuter.  
 assailing, assaillant (l'), *m.*  
 attempt, tentative (la) ; effort (l'),  
     *m.*  
 attendants (his —), sa suite.  
 average, moyenne (la).  
  
 babbler, babillard (le), bavard (le).  
 banker, banquier (le).  
 banner, bannière (la).  
 bar, barre (la) ; barreau (le).  
 barrister, avocat (l'), *m.*  
 battalion, bataillon (le).  
 bear, to, supporter.  
 beckon, to, faire signe.  
 become, to (= to be proper for),  
     convenir à.  
 bedfellow, camarade de lit (le).  
 beggar, mendiant (le).  
 behalf, faveur (la) : part (la).  
 behave, to, se conduire.  
 behind (from —), par derrière.  
 bend, to, courber ; se pencher.  
 benevolent, bienveillant.  
 besieged, assiégé (l'), *m.*  
 betray, to, trahir.  
 bill, compte (le).

bind (to — one's self to), s'engager  
     à.  
 blessing, bienfait (le).  
 blind, aveugle.  
 blow, to, souffler.  
 boast, to, se vanter.  
 bold, hardi.  
 bore, fâcheux (le).  
 borrow, to, emprunter.  
 botany, botanique (la).  
 bottom, fond (le), bas (le).  
 bound to, tenu de.  
 bow, to, s'incliner.  
 box, boîte (la) : (of a carriage),  
     siège (le).  
 braggart, fanfaron (le).  
 bridge, pont (le) ; (game), bridge  
     (le).  
 bring (to — in), rapporter.  
 bruise, contusion (la).  
 brush, to, brosser ; effleurer.  
 brushwood, broussailles (les), *f.*  
 bundle (of straw), botte de paille  
     (la).  
 burglar, cambrioleur (le).  
 busy, affairé, occupé.  
 busybody, brouillon (le).  
 butterfly, papillon (le).  
 by-stander, assistant (l'), *m.*, spec-  
     tateur (le).  
  
 call, appel (l'), *m.* ; visite (la).  
 call (to — on someone), passer chez  
     quelqu'un.  
 candlestick, chandelier (le).  
 careless, insouciant.  
 case (*jur.*), cause (la), affaire (l'), *f.*  
 caution, précaution (la).

chairman, président (le).  
 change, changement (le); monnaie (la).  
 chatterer, babillard (le).  
 claim, to, réclamer.  
 clean, to, nettoyer.  
 clear (to — the hedge), franchir la haie.  
 to clear up, s'éclaircir.  
 cobbler, savetier (le).  
 comer (new —), nouveau venu (le).  
 commit (to — one's self), se compromettre.  
 competitor, concurrent (le).  
 complicated, compliqué.  
 confide, to, se fier (à).  
 congratulation, félicitation (la).  
 contingency, éventualité (l'), *f*.  
 corporal, caporal (le).  
 correspondence, correspondance (la); rapport (le).  
 county, comté (le).  
 creditor, créancier (le).  
 cripple, boiteux (le).  
 criticize, to, critiquer.  
 crowd, foule (la).  
 culprit, coupable (le, la).  
 cure, cure (la); guérison (la).  
 customer, pratique (la), client (le).  
 cut out for, fait pour.  
 dash (to — to the ground), briser contre terre.  
 daub, croûte (la).  
 debtor, débiteur (le).  
 deceased, défunt (le).  
 dejection, abattement (l'), *m*.  
 delivery, délivrance (la).  
 deluge of rain, pluie diluvienne.  
 deserve, to, mériter.  
 despair, désespoir (le).  
 desperate, désespéré.  
 dethrone, to, détrôner.  
 diamond, diamant (le).  
 diplomatist, diplomate (le).  
 disappointment, désappointement (le).  
 disconcert, to, déconcerter.  
 discontent, mécontentement (le).  
 discovery, découverte (la).  
 disease, maladie (la).

distance (in the —), dans le lointain.  
 distant, éloigné.  
 distrust, to, se méfier de.  
 disturb, to, déranger.  
 ditch, fossé (le).  
 doings, actes (les), *m*.  
 dowry, dot (la).  
 draught, courant d'air (le).  
 drawer, tiroir (le).  
 drawing, dessin (le).  
 driver, cocher (le), conducteur (le).  
 drowned (to be —), se noyer.  
 drunkard, ivrogne (l'), *m*.  
 drunken, ivre.  
 dun, to, poursuivre.  
 dust, poussière (la).  
 dwarf, nain (le).  
 empty, to, vider.  
 empty, vide; vain.  
 engage, to, prendre, arrêter.  
 enlist, to, s'enrôler.  
 entreaty, prière (la), instances (les), *f*.  
 estate, propriété (la).  
 evidence, déposition (la), témoignage (le).  
 exchange (*build.*), Bourse (la).  
 exhibition, exposition (l'), *f*.  
 expensive, coûteux.  
 extravagant, dépensier.  
 fabrication, invention (l'), *f*.  
 faith, foi (la).  
 fall, chute (la); (of night), tombée (la).  
 farm-house, ferme (la).  
 favourite, favori (le).  
 feature, trait (le); particularité (la).  
 feeling, sentiment (le).  
 figuratively, au figuré.  
 file (to — off), défiler.  
 fire, to, tirer, faire feu.  
 firm, maison de commerce (la).  
 firme (la).  
 fist, poing (le).  
 fit, accès (l'), *m*.  
 fitted, fait.  
 flagship, vaisseau amiral (le).

flank, flanc (le).  
 fleece, to, écorcher.  
 flight, fuite (la); (of birds), vol (le),  
     volée (la).  
 fog, brouillard (le).  
 fold, to, plier.  
 footpath, sentier (le); (in a street),  
     trottoir (le).  
 foreigner, étranger (l'), *m.*  
 forsake, to, abandonner.  
 freak, fredaine (la).  
 free-spoken, au franc parler.  
 frigid, glacial.  
 frown, to, froncer les sourcils.  
 funny, drôle, comique.  
 gait, démarche (la).  
 gallant, vaillant.  
 gallery, galerie (la).  
 gambler, joueur (le).  
 garden, to, jardiner.  
 garrison, garnison (la).  
 gem, bijou (le), perle (la).  
 ghastly, horrible, affreux.  
 give (to — in), céder.  
 goal, but (le).  
 goods, marchandises (les), *f.*  
 gossip, bavarde (la).  
 greet, to, saluer, accueillir.  
 guilt, culpabilité (la).  
 gust of wind, coup de vent (le).  
 ham, jambon (le).  
 handful, poignée (la).  
 harbour, port (le).  
 hard to please, difficile à contenter.  
 harm, mal (le).  
 harvest, moisson (la).  
 hasten, to, se hâter, s'empresse.  
 headache (to have a —), avoir mal  
     à la tête.  
 head-dress, head-gear, coiffure (la).  
 health, santé (la).  
 height, hauteur (la).  
 heiress, héritière (l'), *f.*  
 hired, à gages.  
 hole, trou (le).  
 House, Chambre (la).  
 hubbub, vacarme (le).  
 hurried, précipité.  
 hut, hutte (la).

illegible, illisible.  
 impose (to — upon), tromper.  
 impulse, impulsion (l'), *f.*; mouve-  
     ment (le).  
 incense, to, irriter, exaspérer.  
 income, revenu (le).  
 indignant, indigné.  
 infuriated, furieux.  
 ingenuity, habileté (l'), *f.*  
 injure, to, blesser.  
 inn, auberge (l'), *f.*  
 insure, to, assurer.  
 intended for, destiné à.  
 intercourse, commerce (le); rela-  
     tions (les), *f.*  
 interfere, to, intervenir.  
 invade, envahisseur (l'), *m.*  
 jade, rosse (la), haridelle (la).  
 job (to find a —), trouver quelque  
     chose à faire.  
 kneel, to, s'agenouiller.  
 knock, to, frapper, heurter.  
 lake, lac (le).  
 landlord, propriétaire (le).  
 lawyer, avoué (l'), *m.*, avocat (l'),  
     *m.*  
 leader, chef (le).  
 lease, bail (le).  
 legibly, lisiblement.  
 lie, mensonge (le).  
 lift, to, lever, soulever.  
 living (livelihood), vie (la).  
 lock, serrure (la).  
 long (to — for), soupirer après.  
 loss, perte (la).  
 luggage, bagage (le).  
 madcap, écervelé (l'), *m.*, étourdi  
     (l'), *m.*  
 malcontent, mécontent (le).  
 manage, to, diriger; parvenir à.  
 mania, manie (la).  
 masterpiece, chef-d'œuvre (le).  
 material, étoffe (l'), *f.*  
 meddle (to — with), se mêler de.  
 miller's wife, meunière (la).  
 ministry, ministère (le).  
 mirror, miroir (le), glace (la).

miser, avare (l'), *m.*  
 mislay, to, égarer.  
 moss, mousse (la).  
 motor (car), automobile (l'), *f.*  
 mouse, souris (la).  
 mud, boue (la).  
 museum, musée (le).  
 mystery, mystère (le).

nail, clou (le).  
 nasty, vilain.  
 nightmare, cauchemar (le).  
 noisy, bruyant.  
 novel, roman (le).  
 nurse (for the sick), garde-malade (la).

oak, chêne (le).  
 obstinacy, obstination (l'), *f.*  
 offend, to, offenser, blesser.  
 office, poste (le).  
 opening, ouverture (l'), *f.*  
 oversight, inadvertance (l'), *f.*,  
 oubli (l'), *m.*  
 overturn, to (of vehicles), verser.  
 overwhelming, accablant.  
 owing to, à cause de, par suite de.  
 owner, propriétaire (le), possesseur (le).

painful, pénible.  
 pane, carreau (le).  
 panic-stricken, saisi d'une terreur  
 panique.  
 parcel, paquet (le).  
 part, to, se séparer.  
 partner, associé (l'), *m.*  
 pass (to — on), passer son chemin.  
 passport, passeport (le).  
 penniless, sans le sou.  
 photograph, photographie (la).  
 pick, to (a lock), crocheter.  
 pierce, to, percer.  
 pistol, pistolet (le).  
 pitiless, impitoyable.  
 plot, complot (le).  
 plough, to (exams.), refuser, (*fam.*)  
 coller.  
 plunder, to, piller.  
 ply, to, faire le service.  
 poacher, braconnier (le).

pocket-book, portefeuille (le).  
 policeman, agent de police (l'), *m.*  
 police-station, poste de police (le).  
 post (*mil.*), poste (le); (*employ-*  
*ment*), poste (le), place (la);  
 (post-office), poste (le).  
 preparations (for war, etc.), prépa-  
 ratifs (les), *m.*  
 pressure, pression (la).  
 pretender, prétendant (le).  
 pride, orgueil (l'), *m.*  
 prisoner, prisonnier (le).  
 prominent, saillant.  
 proposal, proposition (la), offre (l'),  
*f.*  
 proud, fier.  
 pull (to — down), démolir.  
 puny, chétif.  
 pursuit, poursuite (la); occupation  
 (l'), *f.*  
 push, poussée (la).  
 put (to — back into port), regagner  
 le port.

quarrel, to, se quereller.  
 quarrel, querelle (la), dispute (la).  
 quietly, tranquillement; paisible-  
 ment; doucement.

rage, fureur (la).  
 rainy, pluvieux.  
 rebuff, to, repousser.  
 rebuke, réprimande (la).  
 reckon, to, compter.  
 recruit, recrue (la).  
 refreshing, rafraîchissant.  
 refusal, refus (le).  
 reign, to, régner; (to prevail),  
 dominer.  
 release, to, élargir, mettre en  
 liberté.  
 reliable, digne de confiance.  
 remorse, remords (le).  
 repartee, répartie (la), riposte (la).  
 repeal, abrogation (l'), *f.*  
 resign, to, donner sa démission.  
 resource, ressource (la).  
 responsible, responsable.  
 restore, to, rétablir.  
 restraint, contrainte (la).



- result, résultat (le); conséquence (la).  
 retreat (to beat a —), battre en retraite.  
 reverse, revers (le).  
 review, revue (la).  
 ribbon, ruban (le).  
 rid (to get — of), se débarrasser de.  
 rider, cavalier (le).  
 rogue, fripon (le).  
 roll, to, rouler.  
 rough, rude.  
 ruffian, bandit (le).  
 runaway, fugitif (le).  
 running fire, feu roulant.  
 rush, to, s'élancer.  
  
 sadness, tristesse (la).  
 safeguard, to, sauvegarder.  
 sailor, marin (le); matelot (le).  
 scamp, vaurien (le).  
 scandal-monger, médisant (le).  
 scold, to, gronder.  
 scoundrel, misérable (le), scélérat (le).  
 search, to, fouiller.  
 secrecy, discrétion (la).  
 selfish, égoïste.  
 self-possession, calme (le), sang-froid (le).  
 sensible, sensé.  
 sentinel, sentry, sentinelle (la).  
 sergeant, sergent (le).  
 set, to (of the sun), se coucher.  
 settle (to — down), s'établir, se fixer.  
 shabby, mesquin, vilain.  
 shame, honte (la).  
 share, part (la); (*fin.*) action (l'), *f.*  
 sharp (of the mind), fin.  
 shelf, tablette (la).  
 shell, coquillage (le); (*artil.*) obus (l'), *m.*  
 shiver, to, trembler, frissonner.  
 shop-front, devanture (la).  
 shot, coup (le); balle (la).  
 shower (heavy —), forte averse.  
 shrill, perçant.  
 shrug, to, hausser.  
 shy, timide; craintif.  
 slam, to, fermer bruyamment.  
  
 slope, pente (la).  
 smoke, fumée (la).  
 smoke, to, fumer.  
 sob, to, sangloter.  
 sound, to, sembler.  
 Spaniard, Espagnol (l'), *m.*  
 Spanish, espagnol.  
 spare, to, épargner.  
 speaker, orateur (l'), *m.*  
 spectacles, lunettes (les), *f.*  
 spider, araignée (l'), *f.*  
 spread, propagation (la).  
 spy, espion (l'), *m.*  
 spy-glass, longue-vue (la).  
 squander, to, dissiper, gaspiller.  
 squire, châtelain (le).  
 stab, to, poignarder.  
 stag, cerf (le).  
 statesman, homme d'État (l'), *m.*  
 steep, raide, rapide.  
 stern, sévère.  
 storm, orage (l'), *m.*, tempête (la).  
 stormy, orageux.  
 strange, étrange, bizarre.  
 stratagem, stratagème (le).  
 straw, paille (la).  
 stretch, to (*intrans.*), s'étendre.  
 struggle, lutte (la).  
 suit (of clothes), complet (le).  
 suit, to (to become), convenir à, aller à.  
 summit, sommet (le).  
 supply, to (wants), pourvoir à.  
 surrender, to, se rendre.  
 survivor, survivant (le).  
 swear, to, jurer.  
  
 tailor, tailleur (le).  
 tear, to, déchirer.  
 thankful, reconnaissant.  
 thanks to, grâce à.  
 thicket, fourré (le).  
 thief, voleur (le).  
 threat, menace (la).  
 threaten, to, menacer.  
 thrift, économie (l'), *f.*  
 thrifty, économe.  
 thunder-clap, coup de tonnerre (le).  
 tie, to, tie up, attacher, lier.  
 tire (to — out), éreinter.  
 tiresome, ennuyeux.

<b>touchy</b> , susceptible.	<b>venison</b> , venaison (la).
<b>tower</b> , tour (la).	<b>victor</b> , vainqueur (le).
<b>traitor</b> , traître (le).	<b>vow</b> (to — to one's self), se jurer.
<b>treachery</b> , trahison (la), perfidie (la).	<b>wander</b> , to, errer.
<b>trifle</b> , bagatelle (la).	<b>warn</b> , to, avertir.
<b>trifling</b> , insignifiant, petit, léger.	<b>waste</b> , to (time), perdre.
<b>triumph</b> , triomphe (le).	<b>wavering</b> , irrésolu.
<b>trouble</b> (to — one's self), s'inquiéter.	<b>wayfarer</b> , voyageur (le).
<b>trust</b> , to, se fier à ; confier ; espérer.	<b>weep</b> , to, pleurer.
<b>try</b> , to, essayer ; ( <i>jur.</i> ) juger.	<b>welcome</b> , to, bien accueillir.
<b>tumble</b> (to — down stairs), dégringoler l'escalier.	<b>welfare</b> , bien (le), prospérité (la).
<b>tune</b> , air (l'), <i>m.</i>	<b>wet</b> , mouillé.
<b>turban</b> , turban (le).	<b>whip</b> , to, fouetter.
<b>turn</b> (to — away), renvoyer ; détourner.	<b>will</b> ( <i>jur.</i> ), testament (le).
<b>unaccountable</b> , inexplicable.	<b>witness</b> , témoin (le).
<b>uncommon</b> , rare.	<b>woe</b> to ... ! malheur à ... !
<b>undertaking</b> , entreprise (l'), <i>f.</i>	<b>wonder</b> , to, se demander.
<b>undoubtedly</b> , indubitablement, sans aucun doute.	<b>woodpecker</b> , pivert (le).
<b>unexpected</b> , inattendu.	<b>workman</b> , ouvrier (l'), <i>m.</i>
<b>upstart</b> , parvenu (le).	<b>worthy</b> , digne.
<b>vagrant</b> , vagabond (le).	<b>wound</b> , to, blesser.
	<b>wound</b> , blessure (la).
	<b>wretch</b> , malheureux (le) : (rascal), misérable (le).
	<b>yell</b> , to, hurler.
	<b>youth</b> , jeunesse (la) ; jeune homme (le).